The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

CUMBERLAND.

The Trans-Allegheny Canal Project.

Several Great Corporations Represented in the Convention.

Important Report Bearing on the Subject.

Letters from Distinguished Friends of the Movement.

A Committee Appointed to Appeal to Congress for Aid.

THE interest felt in the opening of a water route from the East to the West, was illustrated yesterday in the Convention held at Cumberland. Properly speaking, the meeting was that of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Commissioners, and Youghiogheny Slackwater Navigation Company, but the fact that the interchange of sentiment was likely to take a wide scope, led to a very large gathering of those interested in having the interior of the country opened up by means of water communication. Of those present, Pittsburgh was represented by the following gentlemen, among others: Thomas B. Moore, B. S. Heath, B. B. Coursin, McKeesport *Times*; Wm. Douglass, E. C. Suter, J. S. Frick, N. J. Bugley, J. M. Gudley, President of the Board of Directors of the Youghiogheny Slackwater Company; G. A. Linn, A. O. Tintsman, P. S. Newmayer, W. A. Davidson, Joseph D. Weeks, of the *Manufacturer*; Frank Cowan, of *Frank Cowan's Paper*; J. J. Hazlett, W. S. Dravo, C. A. Dravo, L. J. Richards, W. McCullough, J. S. Congios, G. W. Weddle, J. J. Douglass, W. J. Gudley. At the Queen City Hotel the following gentlemen are registered: D. S. Biser, Frederick county, Md.; G. M. Watkins, Montgomery county, Md.; A. P. Gorman, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; B. Fawcet, Montgomery county, Md.; S. Gambrill, Howard county, Md.; M. Bannan, Baltimore; G. Meredith, Baltimore; Hon. Montgomery Blair, Washington City; F. P. Hill, Washington; Col. J. B. Beech, Washington; Colonel Chaplain, Washington; W. M. Buchanan, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; W. K. Kramer, Pittsburgh; Cyrus Myers, Somerset, Pa.; A. E. Wilson, Uniontown, Pa.; Hon. J. Hugus, Somerset, Pa.; W. A. Bowles, Hancock county, Va.; James Cowdry, Hancock county, Va.; Hon. J. W. Davies, Baltimore; A. L. Parry, Baltimore; S. Blair Hoge, Martinsburg, Va.; S. J. Bennington, Cecil county, Md., H. J. Ford, Baltimore; W. H. Moody, Baltimore; John O. Rifell, Frederick, Md.; and Henry W. Logan, New York.

At the preliminary meeting, held in the lecture room of the Lutheran church, Judge George A. Pearre delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the board. The address embodied references to the feasibility of the work proposed, and urged the desirableness of inter-state water communication. Thomas B. Moore, President of the Youghiogheny Improvement Company, responded.

The regular meeting was held at noon, in the Board of Trade Hall. There were about three hundred delegates present. The Convention was called to order by A. P. Gorman, President of the Chesapeake canal. Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, was elected President, and Frank Cowan, of Greensburg, Secretary.

Mr. Cowan submitted a list of officers as follows: Vice Presidents—Thomas Moore, of Pittsburgh; General Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio; Hon. Henry Davis, of West Virginia; John Ritchie, of Maryland; Hon. James G. Barrett, of District of Columbia; Hon. A. E. Wilson, of Uniontown; Hon. John A. Davis, Baltimore; Col. B. S. Heath, Youghiogheny Navigation Company; Hon. Rufus Spaulding, Cleveland, O.; N. J. Bigley, General James S. Negley, Pittsburgh; W. W. McKaig, Cumberland; C. A. Dravo, Pittsburgh; Judge G. A. Pearre, Cumberland; Secretary, Frank Cowan; Official Reporter, John O. Clephane.

The following are the corporations represented in the Convention: Youghiogheny Improvement Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, Coal and Coke Exchange of Southwestern Pennsylvania, Cumberland Board of Trade, Steamboatmen's Association of the Ohio, representatives of Board of Public Works.

Letters were read from General Sherman, Secretary Belknap, General Negley, Benjamin Latrobe, James B. Beery, Jr., Vice President of the American Medical Association, and others, expressing regret at their inability to attend.

After the reading of letters from distinguished friends of the movement, a committee to prepare business for the Convention was appointed.

Colonel B. S. Heath presented the following report on behalf of the committee appointed at a meeting held at McKeesport, September 3d:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The committee to whom the above duty was assigned, find it a difficult task to perform, owing to the limited time allowed them, and the absence, or their inability to procure full and reliable statistics, so essential to the ascertainment of the information required. Such facts and statistics as could be gathered from the geological reports of Rodgers, Lyell, Macfarland, the census of 1870, and the shipping and mining reports of transportation companies, and mining operations have been collected and hastily arranged, which we beg leave to submit.

The route of the above named proposed waterway is along the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, following up the Youghiogheny river and some of its tributaries as far as practicable and feasible, thence by tunnel is found necessary in the vicinity of the mountains at the source or headwaters of Willis creek, thence along said creek to the waters of the Potomac. This route would pass through the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, which for wealth in natural, developed, and undeveloped resources are not surpassed. If equaled by the same area of territory in the States. The counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland are underlaid with the famous Youghiogheny Gas Coal Vein, from which is taken annually millions of tons of the finest gas coal in the world, and transported to almost every State in the Union.

The Youghiogheny Coal.

In his writings on this coal, Macfarland says; "As a peaceful country, undisturbed by revolutions, war, and battles affords but little material for the historian, so this great Youghiogheny coal region is so uniform in its strata, so simple in its structure, so free from synclinals and anticlinals, and yet its treasure of fuel are so well exposed by the valleys which cut down through it, and its channels to market provided by Nature are so obvious, that but little is required by way of description, and nothing is left for conjecture. Its prominent points are: Its great regularity and uniformity over an extensive district. The excellent quality of its coal, [illegible] and its unparalleled advantages for long transportation. The smoky, noisy, busy iron making city of Pittsburgh owes its existence and prosperity pre-eminence to this coal seam, and is a characteristic example of what can be effected in a region favored by nature with a great supply of a good quality of coal; but its influence is not confined to so limited a locality, as THIS IS THE GREAT gas-coal of the country. Every dwelling is nearly every city or town of any size in the United States derives its light from Pittsburgh or Youghiogheny coal, while those in the rural districts are indebted for their light to the coal oil wells of the Allegheny. So the two great valleys of Western Pennsylvania furnish light to the United States. This coal finds its way to the Eastern or Atlantic States by way of the great trunk railroads, which transport annually from these two counties, from 2 to 3 to three millions of tons, the demand for which is constantly and rapidly increasing with the growth and development of the population and business of the country. Of this coal field which would of necessity contribute to the revenue of this proposed water route, are at the lowest estimate, twenty-five miles on each side of the Youghiogheny river; allowing only two miles in breadth on each side of the river, it would amount to 640,000 acres of coal capable of yielding 5,120 millions of tons.

Water Transportation.

Now, as it is impossible for railroads to transport freight as cheaply as may be done by water navigation, it is reasonable to calculate that this being the only water route from the gas coal region to the Atlantic States, it may carry the entire gas coal for New England, New York, the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, to the extent of its capacity, allowing its capacity to be that of the New York and Erie Canal, viz.: 5,000,000 tons annually. These two counties of this coal seam would furnish its full capacity of freight for 1,000 years. These figures and this statement may look extravagant at first announcement, but a close and careful examination will prove their truth. The annual shipments of gas coal from these two counties, by railroad, will show the consumption and demand, while the difference in the rates of tariff between railroads and canals in different States between the same points will show the great advantage the latter possess over the former. To illustrate, the following statement is quoted from the *Atlantic Monthly:* "Authentic statistics derived from traffic reports show the relative average prices at which freight can be taken per ton each mile by by rail, canal, river, lake and ocean. At three cents by rail, at one cent by canal, including tolls, at three mills by river, at a quarter-cent by lake, and less than one-fourth mills by ocean. Hence when we see one terminus of this proposed water-way, in the great gas coal basin of America, and the other in the gasometers of the Atlantic States; when we see that we have the millions of tons to spare annually that these gasometers demand, and must have, and when we can demonstrate that this route can convey these millions of tons of treasure to their destination cheaper than can be done by any existing proposed or possible competitor, it is useless to ask, Will it pay?

The Coke Business.

All that has or can be said in regard to the resources of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, as contributors to the prospective revenue of your project may be said of Fayette county. It abounds in iron ore, and possesses the richest, purest, and probably the most extensive coke coal field in America. This coke has become very celebrated—not only about Pittsburgh, but throughout the length and breadth of the Nation where its use is limited only by the supply. It is used for foundry purposes, in melting pig iron, selling in competition with Lehigh coal; it is used in blast furnaces for smelting iron from the ore. It is impossible to give the exact magnitude of this business. It is increasing more rapidly probably than any other mining business in the State, if not in the Nation; and it seems that its increase will cease only with facilities to transport it to market.

Somerset County.

We will next present the prospective resources of Somerset county, rich in coal, iron, stone and timber. To demonstrate something of the importance of the coal resources of this county I will state that over one-fourth of the celebrated fourteen feet Cumberland or George's Creek coal vein lies in this county, bordering on Will's Creek, along which you propose to extend your Water Way. This Cumberland coal region is one of the most important coal regions in America, on account of the good quality of its coal, the unusual thickness of the vein and the large amount of its production. The aggregate tonnage of this region since the beginning of its trade is 21,253,655 tons, and that of the year 1872 was 2,355,471 tons. The coal has a world-wide reputation as an iron making coal, but of late years ocean steamer uses it except those of the U. S. Navy, which all burn Anthracite, which, on account of the absence of smoke, is preferable for war vessels. The mines in operation in Maryland are situated nearly thirty miles from the nearest point of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, still this water route has received from the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about one-third of the entire production of coal.

The Cumberland Coal Trade.

The completion of the canal to Cumberland opened the immensely valuable and rich coal formation of Western Maryland and West Virginia. The trade since the close of the rebellion, 1861-65, has steadily increased, and each year, with the opening of new veins, besides the development of the productive capacity of the country through which the canal passes, has already added to its revenue.

The following report shows the condition of trade at the last report:

The shipment of coal from Cumberland for the week ended August 9, amounting to 38,249 tons 4 cwt., which amounts to a fraction less than 2,000,000 tons per year.

Should the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal be extended up Will's Creek, or should your proposed route pass down said Creek along the margin of the Pennsylvania portion of this coal field and connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Cumberland, this coal alone could be made to supply freight to the full capacity of the present and your proposed canal.

Iron Ore.

In speaking of the mineral resources of Somerset county, Pa., Prof. Lesley says: "The iron of these coal measures is one of the most valuable of all the iron ores. The reasons for this are three-fold. First, from the rarity of its properties, for it is seldom that a bed of the coal measures both thick and continuous is to be seen. Second, from the situation of such a property, for its hills, containing ore, can not fail to contain beds of good coal and limestone also—so that a furnace will find flux, fuel and burden together, almost at its tunnel head. Thirdly, from the peculiar nature of this class of ore, they are easiest of all to smelt; hence, however numerous private furnaces and forges may be, THERE ARE BUT A FEW IRONS NATURAL centers of iron manufacture; and what the Cambria Works at Johnstown are, with its dozen blast furnaces, its vast rolling mills, and incipient Bessemer Steel Works, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, such will soon be some great establishment on the Connellsville Railroad as soon as the ores along its line come to be well enough known to determine the proper point. With nothing but exorbitant rates of tariff, and the limited facilities which railroads are enabled to supply, these rich vaults of nature must remain locked up for centuries, or, if opened, their treasures are absorbed by foreign railroad corporations, empoverishing owners, and keeping barren their wildernesses, which, under the benign influence of the irrigation of your canal, will blossom like the rose.

National Importance.

The subject is not altogether of local import alone. It should be pressed upon public attention; the whole nation is interested in it. At first glance one is hardly prepared to grasp a comprehensive view of the importance of the enterprize you have engaged in. It will be the shortest and cheapest connecting link between the Atlantic and the immense commerce of the Mississippi Valley. We will briefly call your attention to the latter: "The Ohio river alone drains an area of 214,000 square miles, situated in the heart of the Republic, and comprising the finest agricultural, mineral and manufacturing district in the Mississippi Valley, if not in the world, while the inland commerce, which floats upon the bosom of its own rivers, amounts already to more than the entire foreign trade of the whole country, including imports and exports.

Continental Commerce.

The Mississippi Valley has fifteen thousand miles of navigable rivers, permeating fourteen of the United States. With twelve thousand square miles of coast Great Britain has in the last century controlled the world with her manufactures. Within the territory to be connected by this link of internal navigation and cheap transportation, with the markets of the Eastern seaboard, are 122,000 square miles of the same wealth producing mineral. As we said before, the nation has a deep interest in this enterprise. The Atlantic States want the corn which the West is to-day burning for fuel, while the West in return wants the manufactures of the East and the coal of the Trans-Allegheny route—an exchange which is now impossible in consequence of high transportation rates. If the Middle and Atlantic States now consume 3,000,000 tons of our gas coal annually, they are paying therefore $2 50 per ton more, or $7,500,000 annually, than the same would cost them were this National Trans-Allegheny water way in operation. The long lines of railway intervening between the navigable waters of the interior and the seaboard, with their exorbitant tariff rates, has been a serious obstruction to the agricultural and mineral growth of the West, as well as to the manufacturing interests of the East. The Erie Canal, bearing upon her bosom a greater tonnage than the four great railroads of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland combined, proves the demand of a more extended water way. The agricultural products of the West, taking that route from beyond the Mississippi, and availing themselves of all the cheap transportation on the line, have to be transhipped to no less than five trans-shipments. By this route the products of Montana can be shipped at Fort Benton, 2,000 miles west of the Mississippi, landed at Atlantic tide-water, while returning they can load with coke, gas coal, or merchandise in the same craft.

A few quotations from the report of J. E. Day, Esq., Engineer upon the survey of the Youghiogheny, in 1830, are as appropriate today as they were when uttered. Slackwater navigation was in operation at this time from McKeesport to West Newton, and the object of this survey was to ascertain the feasibility and cost of an extension of Lock Navigation as far as Connellsville. The distance was ascertained to be 25¾ miles, and the fall of the stream to be 112 feet. It was proposed to overcome this fall of the river by dams and locks, and the estimated cost at that time was $3,[illegible] total cost of $2[illegible]. A lock navigation was then in operation from West Newton to McKeesport, having cost $105,000, which would at that time have put Connellsville in navigable communication with the Ohio river at a total cost of $316,805. In speaking of the land surrounding a prospective extension of the water-way to Cumberland, Mr. Day says: "The line of this improvement passes through a very rich mineral district containing the most eligible sites for manufacturing establishments. The coal veins lying in close proximity in thickness from nine to fourteen feet. Iron ore abounds in the vicinity of Connellsville; no where in the West is there to be found superior sites for the manufacture of glass. The surrounding country is very fertile, and is excelled by no district of equal extent in Western Pennsylvania in the amount and variety of its agricultural products. When we take into view the certainty of a connection between the Youghiogheny improvement, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and then turn our eyes to the great and growing West, the constantly increasing demand which they are making for outlets through which to pour their immense productions to the Atlantic seaboard, and take into consideration the capacity of the proposed navigation—the fact that when it is completed steamboats may take in cargoes at Connellsville to be delivered at any point on the fifteen thousand miles of the navigable waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and return freighted with the products of the great West, destined via the Youghiogheny Navigation to the Atlantic seaboard, together with the large local trade which the construction of this work gives rise to—the ability of communication which it will afford the inhabitants along the line of the improvement, with the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—its comparatively small cost—we may then be able to form some conception of the profits which the stockholders will realize from their investments. And when we consider the mineral, as well as the agricultural products of the country through which it passes, and the water power which will be created by its construction, we have before us at once the evidence of a business, such as no other kind of improvement of anything like similar cost can give rise to. It is now more than twenty years since a connection between the Atlantic seaboard and the Ohio river via the Youghiogheny was projected. The experience had since that time enables us now to look forward confident in the expectation of seeing this project carried out, affording the highest facilities for the transportation of produce and merchandize."

The line of the canal beyond Cumberland and connecting with the Ohio, it was proposed, should leave the Potomac at the former point, and thence follow the valley of Wills creek to the Great Savage Mountain, which divides the waters of the Atlantic and the Mississippi. It was proposed to surmount this barrier by means of a tunnel four miles in length, and thence intercept the headwaters of the Youghiogheny. It was then to pursue the valley of that stream to its confluence with the Monongahela and thence by the valley of the latter river to Pittsburgh.

The distance from Cumberland east and west, according to the surveys, are:

	Miles.
East from Cumberland to Capon	54½
Conococheague	33½
Harper's Ferry	38¾
Great Falls	46¼
Tide water at Georgetown on the Potomac	9
Total	178

West from Cumberland to mouth of Savage river	Miles. 33
Summit Level	13
Narrows from Dividing Ridge	6½
Falls of Deer Creek	8½
Smithfield	24
Connellsville	38
Monongahela	40
Pittsburgh	15
Total	187

Summary of Distances.

Tide water to Cumberland, east	182
Head of steamboat navigation, west	178
Total	360

Of this distance, as we have seen, over one-half is now completed. There is a difference of sixty-two miles in favor of the Cheat river route to the Monongahela at a distance, however, of 100 miles from Pittsburgh, or a total distance of 382 miles from tidewater. This would make a difference of twenty-two miles in favor of the Youghiogheny over the Cheat river route to Pittsburgh.

The attention which the opening of water routes to the seaboard is now receiving is universal. The rapid increase of the country in population and production seems to necessitate more enlarged facilities of transportation, not only of the coal, but of the cereals from the granaries of the Mississippi Valley. The vastness of the area of territory lying upon the three great streams, Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, may be appreciated when it is stated that it covers about two-thirds of the entire area of the United States. The inquiry, therefore, which is now being made under the auspices of Congress, will give direction to the important work of internal improvements.

In the absence of the Committee on business a general discussion as to the most available water routes from the east to the west sprung up, in which it seemed that the preponderance of sentiment was in favor of the Pittsburgh route. Pending this discussion, the Convention adjourned till evening.

Evening Session.

The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The vast growth and expanse of agriculture and other industrial interests of the great West now imperatively demand increased and cheaper means of transportation to the Eastern markets and foreign ports;

WHEREAS, Experience demonstrated that that want can be adequately met only by means of improved water communication;

WHEREAS, For the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Ohio River offers the most favorable advantages, both feasibility and economy; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of twenth-five, of which the President of the Convention is chairman, be appointed to memorialize the Congress of the United States to aid in the completion of the water line from Washington, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to the Youghiogheny river, and confer with the committee of the United States Senate on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, pressed for their consideration the advantages of the proposed route as a national highway, and procure such national and State legislation as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the object of the forgoing resolution.

Remarks on the report of the committee were made by Messrs. Pearre, Ritchie, Moore, Bigley, Bannon, Pechin, Heath, Gorman and Cowan. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following is the committee: Messrs. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, Hon. John Ritchie, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Hon. H. W. Hoffman, Hon A. P. Gorman, Col. B. A. Heath, J. J. Hazlett, Gen. J. S. Negley, Thomas B. Moore, Hon. P. Hammell, M. Bannon, W. W. McKaig, A. E. Nelson, Frank Cowan, Hon. D. Cooke, Hon. A. R. Shepherd, W. J. Murtagh, J. G. Berret, Hon. James Harlan, N. J. Bigley, C. N. Dravo, G. M. Watkins, Gilmore Meredith, and E. C. Pechin.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, which will probably not be made until action is taken by Congress.

X.

KEYSTONES.

THE Titusville *Courier* says Tip-Top, Patton, Phœnixville and Bear Farm in the oil regions, are deserted villages.

THE Union City *Times* has changed proprietorship, Messrs. Troup & Goehe having disposed of their interest to Prof. H. D. Parsons.

THE trial of Acochs, for the killing of Smith, has just ended in Warren, by the prisoner being convicted of manslaughter in the third degree.

WILLIAM SCOTT, the Siverlyville victim, was quite low Monday evening, and a fatal result is to be feared. Nothing further has transpired to clear up the mystery surrounding the dark tragedy.

WADE, the Lycoming county murderer, was sentenced to be hanged on Saturday afternoon. He received the judgment coolly, and remarked after it was pronounced: "Thank you. I'll have a home when I leave this world of sin behind me."

A SMALL barn was set on fire at Shamburg by a boy aged five years, who had a torch which he lit by the fire in the stove. He set the straw on fire in the barn, and his retreat was cut off. His sister came to the rescue, and succeeded, after great effort, in saving him from the burning building.

THE cotton factory of John Denton, in Pocopson township, Chester county, formerly Wm. Alcott's, on Pocopson Creek, was destroyed by fire early last Saturday morning. The building was almost totally destroyed, with nearly all the contents—some of the latter being very valuable machinery—two new picks, worth $6,000, having been recently put in.

ABRAM GIBBONS, Coatesville, has a pear tree of the Dearborn variety that matures fruit on one side a few days earlier than the other, and alternates them each season; the side which was earliest last year was ten days later in ripening its fruit this season than the other side. The tree is young, and to all appearances is similar to the other pear trees.

MONDAY night a man named Fres. Elliott fell off the long bridge at Oil City, striking on the rocks, thirty feet below. His groans were heard, and a party of men, taking a boat, went to his relief. He was found lying in the edge of the water, unable to get up. He was put into the boat and brought ashore, when he was found to to have revived enough to walk, and started home, staggering, with a friend.

ON Monday afternoon of last week the engines were started to pumping water into the new reservoir at Phœnixville, fourteen minutes being required for the water to reach the reservoir from the stream. Some miles of pipe have been laid in the borough. Everything works very satisfactorily and the town has now a good water supply, which is conducive to health, cleanliness and immunity from fires.

A HEAVY crane fell on a German named Andy Hook, in Meadville, on Monday, breaking the thigh bone of the left limb, and crushing the left arm near the shoulder. The crane was held upright by ropes, and on that side where the strain was greatest by a long iron chain. In lifting a large stone this chain gave way, and before any one could utter a word of warning the heavy, ungainly thing had fallen. The Hook crushed beneath it on the stones of the abutment.

THE Beaver *Argus* says an energetic effort is making just now to have Rev. William White restored to the ministry. A paper asking the Presbytery of Beaver to restore him was handed to the Presbyterian congregation at Bethlehem church, Ohio Industry—last Sabbath one week ago. The paper was numerously signed and it is generally believed that sooner or later Mr. White will be in the ministry again. It will be remembered that Mr. W. was tried in our court some three years ago for procuring an abortion on the person of a young woman belonging to his congregation.

THE State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet in Johnstown next Tuesday. The local committees are busily engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the reception and entertainment of delegates. The following topics will be discussed during the sittings of the Convention: I. The importance of fraternal visitation among neighboring Associations. II. Methods of reaching and influencing boys. III. The blessings of discouragements. IV. The wise use of the word of God—in Bible classes, private devotions, prayer meetings, family and social intercourse.

MR. JOHN TROUP, while reading in his room on Sunday evening last, at Union City, experienced the novel sensation of a moth crawling into his ear. A quick movement to dislodge the intruder resulted in driving it in out of sight, and sundry efforts to extract it with a match, needle, etc., only rendered the intruder hors de combat and John was the proud possessor of a dead bug in his ear. The pain at last became intense, and a physician was consulted, who succeeded in removing a section of the insect, but the greater portion still remains and the ear, from probing and other causes, is in a serious condition.

THE Union City *Times* says on Saturday afternoon Mr. Nathaniel Sisson, of West Springfield, Erie county, was engaged in hauling wood out of a pasture lot, and was accompanied by his little son, John, aged about five years. After the wagon was loaded and started for home, the little fellow fell off, partly upon his face, and one of the hind wheels disgustingly ran across his head, and strange to relate he sustained no other injury than the breaking of the skin. After getting up and spitting the sand out of his mouth, he asked in a most comical manner if it took half an hour to drive over a fellow's head. After getting home the wagon was run onto a pair of Fairbank's scales, and it weighed 3,050 pounds.

ON Monday night a serious affray took place in Oil City between Nathaniel Hawn, of Rynd farm, and George Reed, of Oil City. It appears the parties had an old grudge against each other, and to this is attributed the encounter last night. The difficulty began in the saloon, where Reed applied an offensive epithet to De Haven. Going out on the sidewalk, the former grasped the latter by the collar, and in an instant drew a knife, with which he inflicted three ugly gashes. One cut to the thigh was several inches in length and quite deep. The second was smaller and nearer the knee. The third penetrated the groin, and may prove a serious wound. Just as this last was given, De Haven struck his assailant a fearful blow in the face, knocking him senseless to the ground, and requiring some time to restore him to consciousness.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts State Republican Convention.

BUTLER WITHDRAWS AND ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

Washburn Renominated for Governor by Acclamation.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, September 10.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at one o'clock by G. B. Loring, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who was made temporary Chairman. Ex-Governor Bullock was elected permanent Chairman, and addressed the Convention. At the conclusion of his remarks a recess was taken till 2:45.

It was three o'clock before the Convention reassembled. Mr. Rice led off with a motion to throw open the galleries to the public.

"Fair Play" Demanded by Gen. Butler.

General Butler demanded fair play. His friends had gone home, as the galleries had not been thrown open in the morning, and contend that it would be merely filling the galleries with citizens of Worcester if they were now opened.

Mr. Rice replied that ten years ago the same motion was made by General Butler himself and carried.

Gen. Butler—There is this difference: I made the motion two years ago within fifteen minutes after the convention was called to order. I only appeal to the fairness of this convention. If the galleries are thrown open now it will be practically filling them with citizens of Worcester, to the exclusion of the rest of the community. I have a high respect for the citizens of Worcester (laughter)—a very high respect (renewed laughter)—and it is increasing every day (sproarious laughter), but I ask them to give me fair play.

The President then put the question and declared the ayes had it. The vote was doubted, and ten minutes were wasted in the count, when the motion to open the galleries was carried by a vote of 531 to 488.

All the afternoon was consumed in discussing the preamble and resolution offered by General Butler directing that a delegate named Green be debarred from voting in the Convention, as he had declared his intention not to vote for Gen. Butler if nominated.

The question was debated with a good deal of spirit by George F. Hoar and W. W. Rice in opposition, and General Butler, John L. Swift, General Briggs and others in favor. General Butler made a great point of his fealty to the party, and declared he would not bolt, if defeated.

An incident of the debate was a speech by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, an anti-Butler delegate, in which he took strong ground in favor of the right of every delegate to vote as he chose at the election, regardless of the action of the Convention. He opposed the idea that the action of the Convention was binding, and declared that a bolt was always in order.

Hon. Geo. F. Hoar having moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Credentials, the motion was adopted by a vote of 584 to 539. The total of this vote being more than the total number of delegates, it was voted, by a vote of 585 to 406, that all subsequent votes be taken by counties.

Pending a motion by General Butler to verify the former vote by which the resolution was referred, the Convention took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

At the evening session General Butler took the floor and withdrew his motion to verify the result of the last vote by counties. He said that he was satisfied that a majority of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of Governor Washburn, and that he did not care to delay the business of the Convention by a resort to parliamentary tactics. He declared anew his fealty to the party, and said he did not and never want to do anything to cause a dissension in its ranks. He consequently withdrew his name, and said that he saw no cause to run independently.

Washburn Renominated.

At 7:55 o'clock P. M. Governor Washburn was renominated by acclamation.

The nomination of Governor Washburn was received very quietly. A feeble effort was made to doubt the vote, but it was drowned in a storm of "noes," and the nomination was declared carried. The nomination was seconded by J. M. Usher, of Boston, a prominent member of the Butler faction.

The Other Nominations.

The remainder of the State ticket was made up as follows, without opposition: Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Talcott; Attorney General, Charles R. Train; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner; Auditor, Charles Endicott; Treasurer, Charles Adams, Jr.

Hon. Charles Allen, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following, which was adopted without dissent.

Butler Accepts the Situation.

While they were pending, Gen. Butler took the floor, and in a speech of some length accepted the situation and counseled that they be adopted.

The Platform.

The platform is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts assembled in Convention of and condemn the action of those members of the last Congress, Republicans and Democrats, who availed themselves of the occasion of an increase of the salary of the President and of the Judges of the Supreme Court and members of the Cabinet, supposed to be just and necessary for the future, to secure to themselves a disproportionate and extravagant compensation for past as well as future services.

Resolved, That while we recognize the full right of every citizen to express and act upon his convictions upon all questions of public interest, no person holding office has a right to seek to influence the action of his subordinates by exciting their fear of the loss of place if their opinions and actions shall differ from his own, and we call upon the President, further, to remove all public officers who have improperly interfered with the independence of Republicans of Massachusetts in the management of their local concerns, whenever the fact is proved to his satisfaction.

Resolved, That the adoption of a policy which shall so reduce freights on railroads that raw materials, food and coal of the West and South, shall be exchanged at the least possible cost for the manufactures of New England, interest the whole country, and is vital to the industries of Massachusetts; that the power vested by the Constitution in Congress to regulate the commerce between States includes jurisdiction over this great subject, and that we call upon Congress and our State Legislature to exercise all their powers over railroads and all such monopolies, that without injustice to them, may reduce freights and fares to the proper rates, and secure the advantages of these great highways to the whole people, from all preference or oppression.

Resolved, That every great achievement for personal liberty, for the preservation of the Union, for education, for the elevation of labor, for the elevation of woman, and for the extension of suffrage, which has been accomplished in this country for a generation, has been due to the Republican party; that while none of these great causes has anything to hope for in the future from any other party, every new truth, every claim founded on justice, will in the future, as in the past, find its earliest converts, its most generous recognition, its strongest advocates, and its first victories among the Republicans of Massachusetts, the pressing duty of the hour is to secure honesty and purity, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and take counsel on public matters and select their agents, free from violence, intimidation and fraud, the right to hold caucuses and conventions without being cheated and bullied, and we therefore call upon all honest Republicans, however they may differ on other questions, or how severely they may have advanced in their opinions of new ideas, to unite in purging the Commonwealth and nation of violence, treachery and corruption.

Resolved, That we demand such legislation on the hours of labor as will secure the ten-hour system for women and minors employed in the factories of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Republican party is a party of temperance, order and law; that it favors the honest and impartial execution, in good faith, of all laws, especially those for the suppression of crime, intemperance and disorder; that the character and details of such laws must be such as the people shall decide through representatives chosen to the Legislature, and when so determined, should be obeyed cheerfully by all Republican citizens until repealed by the same authority.

The last resolution recommends the ticket nominated to the support of the people. A supplementary resolution was adopted, providing that hereafter all meetings called for the election of delegates to State Conventions shall be held by wards; that no delegates shall be admitted to the Convention without credentials from the proper ward officers; that no one but Republican voters are entitled to vote for delegates to the State Convention; that any ten Republican voters may demand the use of the check list, and if, after such demand, the list is not used, the delegates so chosen shall be refused seats in the hall of the Convention by the committee.

After passing a resolution of thanks to Governor Bullock, the presiding officer, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Election in Colorado.

DENVER, September 10.—The election yesterday in this city and county, as well as in the other counties of the Territory, was entirely devoid of political significance. The tickets were straight Republican and Citizens' or People, but the voters almost entirely ignored party and voted according to personal preferences. Very few straight tickets of either side were voted. Scratching was so universal that the results will not be definitely determined before noon to-day. The indications now are a majority of the Citizens' candidates are elected to the most important county offices, while the Legislative ticket is about equally divided.

Maine Election Returns.

AUGUSTA, Maine, September 10.—The Kennebec *Journal* has official returns from 343 towns, which show a total vote of 69,079, divided as follows: Dingley, 39,547; Titcomb, 27,987, and Williams, 1,545; Dingley's majority over all, 10,015. In the same towns last year Perham had 62,019, and Kimball 46,262; Perham's majority, 15,817.

The 145 towns and plantations yet to be heard from last year threw 19,044 votes. Perham's majority was 693.

NEW YORK.

Meeting in Favor of Cheap Transportation.

Deficiency in the Hoboken Savings Bank.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1873.

Opposition to Controller Green.

A call for a public meeting to protest against the official conduct of Controller Green in retarding the course of public improvements, and to request his removal by the Mayor, is in circulation and has received the signatures of a large number of property owners.

Meeting in Favor of Cheap Transportation.

The mass meeting at Cooper Institute this morning in favor of cheap transportation was unusually large and important. The call for the meeting was signed by majority of the wariest business firms in the city. Mayor Havemeyer presided. Senator Winthrop, of the Congressional Transportation Committee, was present. Addresses were made by Francis D. Moulton, of the Produce Exchange; L. Bradford Prince, Seymour L. Husted, George W. Blunt, A. W. Tenny and others.

The resolutions adopted begin with the organization of an association to be known as the "New York Cheap Transportation Association." After alluding to the rapid increase in the agricultural and manufactured produce of the country, the resolutions set forth that the policy of the Government should be to protect the producing interest and commerce from the corporations and monopolies, which tend to subvert the rights of the people; double track railways exclusively for freight are pronounced absolutely necessary, and reform in the management of railways demanded; the frequent and arbitrary changes in freight rates are denounced and uniform rates demanded.

The resolutions, after alluding to what should be the true policy of the canal system, and calling for special legislation in aid of the American ship building trade, close with a demand for a wise and liberal policy on the part of State and municipal legislators, and the exercise of energy, skill and sound judgment by merchants, so as to secure the lowest prices for the transportation of merchandise, either by land or water.

Deficiency in the Hoboken Savings Bank.

An examination of 3,200 pass-books of the Hoboken Savings Bank has discovered a deficiency of $113,000. There remain to be balanced thirteen hundred more books, and if the losses upon these should be equally large Kleinen's defalcation would be nearly $150,000. The bank now owes its depositors $1,300,000, and will fall short of paying its debts about $63,000.

Meeting of U. S. Senate Committee on Transportation.

The United States Senate Committee on Transportation met to-day in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were present Senators Windham, Warner, Logan, Davis, Conkling and Conover; and absent, Senators Cassidy, Mitchell and Ames.

A Witness in Stokes' Case Arrested.

The detectives yesterday arrested in this city Mrs. Muncie J. Burton, widow of the late Gen. Burton, of the Confederate service, and who is an important witness in Stokes' case, she being the person, it is said, who saw Stokes throw away his pistol after shooting. She has been looked for since Fisk was shot.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

President of the Cortes.

MADRID, September 10.—Salmeron has been declared President of the Cortes by a unanimous vote.

Proceedings of the Cortes.

The Cortes has voted urgency upon the bill granting the Government extraordinary powers in calling out the reserves, and imposing a fine upon all Deputies who may be absent from the sessions, and authorizing them to contract for a loan of one hundred million pisatres. Discussion upon those measures will commence to day.

CUBA.

The Mission of the New Government.

HAVANA, September 10.—A telegram has been received from the Colonial Minister of Spain, cordially saluting the authorities and inhabitants of the Island, and saying: "The principal mission of the new Government is to extirpate ideas of intolerance sustained by the Carlist hordes, and give the country that peace which is required for the advancement of our new institutions. Our Colonial brethren will, without doubt, aid us in our pacific mission for the pacification of all the peninsula and Cuba."

Insurgent Attack Repulsed.

A telegram from Santiago de Cuba states that a party of insurgents attacked a coffee plantation at Guadilloup, but were repulsed with the loss of one lieutenant and several men.

CHICAGO.

Inter-State Industrial Exposition.

CHICAGO, September 10.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, it was resolved to open the Exposition for 1873 on the evening of Thursday, the 25th inst. A programme for the opening exercises has been agreed upon. It embraces, first, a general statement by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Beaton, of the progress made in the great work, and the formal delivery of the building to the Board of Directors; second, a response and acceptance in behalf of the Board of Directors, by Mr. Colbaugh third, addresses by the Governor, Major-General Logan, General Ogilesby and others; fourth, the addresses to be sandwiched with music; fifth, the invitations will include the City authorities, the Judges of the Courts, the Executive officers of all the States and Territories, and of the Federal Government, and others. The preparations for the

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97.

PEMBERTON at Antwerp 40f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE balloon did not go up yesterday, owing to its becoming unmanageable when partially inflated.

THE Cumberland Convention, yesterday, was largely attended, and the proceedings and reports important and interesting. A report will be found in another column.

JUDGE MOORE, of Brooklyn, delivered a straight and manly charge to the Grand Jury, on Tuesday, relative to the defalcations in that city. He instructed the jury, that where crime was committed, no consideration, personal, political or otherwise, should shield the criminals from justice.

THE light vote of Maine seems to have been very evenly distributed. Last year Perham had a majority of 17,216 in a total vote of 126,618. This year Dingley has a probable majority of 11,000 in a total vote of 80,000. A reduction of about thirty-five per cent. on the vote, and its equivalent in the Republican majority, shows that the balance was well maintained.

A SINGULAR panic has seized on the people of Galveston, Texas. A man died, and one of the physicians pronounced the disease which occasioned his death yellow fever. Two others gave other diseases. But at once, on hearing of the death, the people, in a panic, besieged the railroads and steamboats in their haste to get away. At Shreveport, however, the disease is reported in an epidemic form, and the people are escaping.

AFTER the present week the Beaver *Argus* and *Radical* will be consolidated, and issued in the form of the present *Radical*. Hon. J. S. Ritan will have charge of the political department, and J. Weyand will be its business manager. The new arrangement is an excellent one, and the consolidated journal should achieve a fine success. No person in the State is better informed in politics than Senator Rutan; nor is there another who can boast a wider circle of earnest friends.

THE Committees on Finance, Reception, and Entertainment for the Army of the Cumberland reception have been announced, and are very excellently made up. The most energetic action on their part, and a hearty co-operation on the part of citizens, will be needed to complete preparations in time. Yet we are confident that every needed exertion will be made, as all are interested that the city of Pittsburgh, with its noble war record, shall not be deficient in courtesy and hospitality to the great soldiers of the war.

JEFF DAVIS is not alone, it seems, in his sorrows over the failure of the Southern Confederacy. Joseph E. Johnson, being applied to for an opinion on political affairs, replies that he would do so, but is not a citizen of the United States. His affected sorrow would appear well but for its impudence. He was educated at the expense of the Government, and at the first opportunity turned his talents against it, and devoted himself to the rebellion at the South. He is now self-disfranchised, and deserves no pity or consideration in his self imposed isolation.

AN INVESTIGATION, under the auspices of the Treasury Department, of the treatment accorded emigrants by ocean steamship companies, has led to the discovery of a number of abuses. As a result, Congress is to be recommended by the Department to join with other great Powers in appointing Government agents for the inspection and protection of all emigrant travel, and to pass laws to compel railroads to carry emigrants in regular trains instead of "wild" ones as at present. It is also proposed that whenever a railroad kills an emigrant it shall pay the Government $5,000 for his heirs.

THE MOVEMENT started against the interests of the colored race—for this was its object—by inducing them to make unreasonable demands of the Republican party at the South, is, we are glad to notice, likely to be suppressed by the action of the leaders of the colored race. A meeting held in New York, which had become the centre of the movement, was addressed by colored orators, who took the position that all the privileges the race had, including liberty and the franchise, and a fair representation in Congress, had been conferred by the Republican party. At the close of the addresses, resolutions were adopted, pledging the sympathy and co-operation of the colored people with the Republican party. We do not doubt that these resolutions will be sanctioned by the colored people in general.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, which is anti-Republican in politics, has a way of its own of comforting the Democracy. It claims that the several State campaigns, unimportant as they may be, "strikingly illustrate the decay of the Democracy as a fighting power." "In Iowa the Democracy has formally retired and given place to the anti-monopolists. In Mississippi it proposes to retire and give room to the Alcorn belters. In Ohio a people's party, with a third ticket, contests its claim to be the exclusive antagonist of its old Republican enemy. In Virginia, there is no Democracy at all; the opposing party to the Republicans is called the Conservatives. In Wisconsin there is no Democracy in the field; the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have agreed to unite and nominate a ticket which shall not be Democratic, but something else. In Minnesota the farmers have nominated a ticket, and it is not improbable that the Democracy will yield in its favor. The Massachusetts Democracy have just made a nomination of a State ticket; but the party and its ticket both are overwhelmed by the absorbing issue between Butler and his Republican opponents. Nobody in that State thinks, talks or cares about the Democracy." This may not be very consoling, but is, nevertheless, true.

THE *Post* is becoming renowned for stupidity, perverseness and falsehoods. It calls its shuffling about Buchanan, which is so trivial that we have already noticed it more than it deserves, "political controversy." Heaven save the mark! It is not controversy at all, but simply an attempt on the part of the *Post* to cover its falsehood that it could furnish evidence that Buchanan was prevented from crushing out secession by Republicans in Congress. It says we slandered Buchanan, while it proffered evidence, out of which we "sneaked!" Three unconscionable and willful falsehoods. We did not slander him, and the *Post* has no impediment in the way of giving evidence if it wishes. We certainly do not control its columns. How we "sneaked" out of an affair we were never in, is a problem. Says the *Post*, "the GAZETTE *don't* believe we *have'nt* the evidence." Tried by grammatical rules, this is equivalent to saying we *do* believe it *has* the evidence. We believe nothing of the kind. A paper that has evidence to prove a friend is slandered doesn't argue for a week to get out of giving it. The *Post* reminds us of the man who when accused of an outrageous falsehood, offered to prove what he said was true, provided the other party would be at the trouble of circulating his evidence. This is the *Post's* style of covering up its misstatements. The motive is transparent, and as contemptible as anything we have seen for a long time. If it must lie, let it keep its temper, and be decent about it. In the meantime the charge of falsehood stands unanswered.

"WHAT WE THINK."

The New York *Herald*, having rather soured on Cæsarism, is disposed to get what little there is of the sensational out the Chief Justiceship. It is rather a dry grape, but still a little juice may be pressed out. Its first venture in this line is an interview with Pittsburgh lawyers, small and great, some of whom do not seem to be at all unwilling to be pumped. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., wants an able and independent lawyer appointed, and names Mr. Evarts and Judge Hoar. He is opposed to Howe and Conkling. He fears great financial interests, and wants a person independent of them. James H. Hopkins thinks the appointee should be free from party intrigues, and names Jeremiah S. Black and Lyman Trumbull as samples of this class of men. He thinks it would be "grand and magnanimous" to appoint Black, but why, if Buchanan's Attorney General is so free from partisanship? Caleb Cushing and Reverdy Johnson are also commended,—on the same principles, doubtless; but Conkling and Williams are laughed at. Evidently, Mr. Hopkins is not free from his own criticism. Our great Councilman, Hill Burgwin, favors William M. Evarts. William D. Moore, Esq., who, we are kindly informed, "is an ornament to the Pittsburgh Bar," also goes for Black, but unlike the non-partisan Hopkins, does it on partisan grounds, claiming that "no man of active intelligence can abstain from politics and do his duty."

Turning over to the Republican side of the bar, Colonel Bayne favors Judge Strong, for the reasons that he is a man of undoubted probity, courteous, amiable, learned in the law, and possessed of discrimination and perspicacity, and never loses his legal equilibrium. Mr. Swoope confidentially informs us that Conkling will not be appointed—a bad way of treating confidential communications, we should say. He favors Judge Strong. George Shiras doubts Strong's eligibility, and favors Miller or Swayne, of the Supreme Bench. Judge Kirkpatrick favors Judge Strong, and makes William M. Evarts his second choice. He believes that Pennsylvania is entitled to the appointment, but regards Evarts as the equal of Strong as a lawyer. He thinks the fact that a person has been identified in party politics should not be a "bar limiter" to the appointment, but prefers one who has not been too deeply immersed in party politics. We thus give the drift of legal opinion, so far as the persons named may be supposed to represent it, of this city on the Chief Justiceship. It will be seen that the expressions of opinion are candid, and, with the exception of Messrs. Hopkins and Moore, without cant or flummery. For any one to talk of a non-partisan, or magnanimous appointment, and then name Judge Black as a recipient, is as absurd and ridiculous as can well be imagined.

A HISTORICAL EVENT.

The Alabama affair is finally disposed of, so far as negotiation or controversy between the Washington and English Governments is concerned. The final step in the proceedings was taken in a business like manner, and without pomp or parade. Sir Edward Thornton, in company with Mr. Archibald, the English Consul General at New York, called on Secretary Fish, and handed him a gold certificate for fifteen and a half millions of dollars—the amount awarded to this country by the Geneva tribunal. A receipt for the certificate was returned, and the transaction ended. At noon, Secretary Fish visited the Treasury Department, and turned the certificate over to Secretary Richardson and received his receipt. The several official papers, recording the obligation and its fulfillment, will be framed and preserved, as memorials of the peaceful settlement by arbitration, of grave international difficulties, between two of the most powerful nations on the earth.

This is proper, as a recognition of an international event, which, in the future, will possess a significance even greater than that now attached to it. Now it illustrates that nations can peacefully settle their differences, provided they desire to do so. No war between nations was ever inaugurated, where either party had more cause for appealing to the arbitrament of arms, than had this country against England. She gave sympathy and moral support to those in rebellion; she permitted privateers to be fitted out to prey upon our commerce; she sent cargo after cargo of articles, contraband of war, in swift steamers, to rebel ports, after blockade was declared; she drove our merchant flag from the seas. That her course prolonged the war, added to our debt, and increased the loss of human life, is undeniable. We would have been justified in declaring war against her, and in seizing upon Canada. Even the Ministry in power in England during much of the war, added the sting of insult to that of injury. But we were strong and self-contained. Knowing our strength, we could afford to wait; being masters of our temper, we could appeal to the reason of those who injured us. To the praise of England, be it said, the instinct of reason was not entirely impaired. A treaty, a basis of agreement, arbitration, and the acceptance of its decision showed that there was a better way than war for settling international grievances. The consummation of the work of settlement makes the affair an example for the world.

Many of our readers will remember when the intimation of scripture that the time when the spear should be made into a pruning hook, and the sword beaten into a ploughshare, was regarded as a metaphor that could only be metaphorically realized. Who shall now say that the time is not near, "when the nations shall not learn war any more." Certainly the influences that may produce this result are not hidden or unknown. The great Powers of the earth have given expression to their willingness to have a Court of International Arbitration established, to which all questions of international difference shall be referred. A conference will be held this Fall, at which an effort will be made to give form and shape to these aspirations. It is felt to be a difficult and laborious task to arrange an international code, that will meet the emergencies of such a Court, and time must elapse before it can be arranged. But the Geneva Arbitration, and the principles upon which it was conducted, is accepted as affording a precedent, and as partially solving the many difficulties known to exist. An International Code and Court may be looked upon as probable.

Another influence, which is felt in behalf of peace, is that of the people. In Europe the people have fairly awakened to the fact that war means misery, bereavement, and long, continued, and uncompensated suffering. War is unpopular with the people; and even princes have come to fear its expense. Thus a combination of influences work toward universal peace. When it shall come, the eneva Arbitration shall stand prominent as its forerunner, and its memorials will be of priceless value.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says: "When Senator Morton makes a speech, the Democratic editors all over the land spring to their feet, and swear they are not hurt, but immediately clap their hands to their persons in a way to indicate they have received a dreadful kick, and then break out against him in the most dismal howl of abuse and calumny, which is continued without intermission for weeks."

THE people of Indiana are called to elect, in October, Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys throughout the State, the offices having been created by the last Legislature, and filled until this time by appointments from the Governor. The act of the Legislature divided the State into circuits for judicial districts, abolished the Courts of Common Pleas, and transferred their business to the new Circuit Courts.

BOTH parties in Ohio have actively set out on the hard work of the campaign, and already many political meetings have been held in various portions of the State. Among the Republican speakers on the stump are Governor Edward F. Noyes, Senator Sherman, Gen. L. Sherwood, Hon. M. R. Waite, Hon. Wm. Lawrence and Hon. James Monroe, and Senator Morton, of Indiana, is announced to speak at Dayton on Thursday. The Democrats have at work Senator Thurman, Hon Wm. Allen, their candidate for Governor, Gen. Samuel F. Cary and others.

EVERYBODY in Virginia who has a thimbleful of brains knows, or ought to know, that the tariff on iron has greatly increased the number of iron-workers, and that every additional iron-worker has added one more, or, if a man of family, half a dozen more, to the number of those to be fed by the agriculturalist, and clothed by the classes engaged in the manufacture of fabrics. And yet the Bourbon Democracy of Virginia (for the Conservative party is nothing more or less than this identical Democracy in disguise), adheres to its British free trade theories, and if entrusted with the power of the State will use all its influence to deaden Virginia industries and throw the State back into the ruts of the dead past. What the people of Virginia want to do—what in fact is imperatively demanded of them—is to kill off the Bourbon Democracy and quicken Virginia industries into life. Bourbonism is played out in Europe; let it be kicked out in America.—*Baltimore State Journal.*

LAST year the Republican vote in Virginia was 96,709, against 101,234 in 1869, and the Democratic vote 91,794, against 125,120 in 1869. The Republican loss, therefore, was only 4,525, while that of the Democrats was 33,326, and the total falling off in the vote of the State was 37,851. If the same scale of facts existed now that did in the Presidential election, the Republicans would have so nearly a certainty of success that they would be in danger from over-confidence. But they are not likely to be misled by these statistics. Last year the Democrats were asked to vote for Mr. Greeley, and the falling off in their vote was due to their refusal to do it. They did not vote for General Grant, as in that case the Republican vote must have increased instead of diminished. They simply kept away from the polls, but this year their candidates being unadulterated Democrats and approved Confederate soldiers, they will go to the ballot box in their support. The Republicans must, therefore, expect to meet the whole strength of the Democracy, and have a hard fight before them, but it is one they may win by hard work. —*N. Y. Times.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GEORGE BYAS, colored, on trial at Hackensack the past few weeks, for the murder of Delia Corcoran, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

A TELEGRAM from London states that the first mortgage bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad have been admitted to the London Stock Exchange.

THE number of persons returning from Europe is very large, and the ocean passenger steamers will do a prosperous business this Autumn in bringing back again the majority of those they took over in the Spring.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made for a reunion of the boys educated at the Ohio Reform School at the farm near Lancaster, on the 16th of October. This institution has turned out 1,200 graduates, many of whom are now well-to-do citizens.

THE steam saw mill of G. M. Venable, on the Wolf river, in the northern portion of Memphis, was set on fire yesterday morning, and was entirely consumed, together with a large amount of lumber. Loss thirty thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance.

STATISTICS published in the Philadelphia *Press* show that the value of the petroleum trade in 1873 will amount to $15,000,000, and that of the total shipment to foreign ports in the first eight months of the year, 40,918,288 barrels, or more than one-third the entire number, were from Philadelphia.

THE steamer City of Brussels, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with the steamer City of Bristol, from Liverpool for New York, in tow. The latter's cylinder was broken and was under sail when the Brussels fell in with her on Monday night in latitude 41.40, longitude 59.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a telegram from Deputy Commissioner Sweet, at Springfield, Illinois, stating that he has arrested Deputy Collector Smith, and has had warrants issued foor the arrest of several others on the charge of being implicated in the fraud with Collector Harper.

THE following shows the business of the United States Land Office at Sioux City for the month of August: 35 homestead entries, 3,099.43 acres; 16 final homesteads, 1,881.90 acres; 2 pre-emptions, 200 acres; 2 homestead declaratory statements, 320 acres; 1 timber culture entry, 160 acres. Total cash receipts, $1,300.36.

THE Board of Directors of the Samana Bay Company have resolved to have no negotiations with and to make no propositions to the holders of the so-called Hartmont bonds held in England, and declared by the Dominican Government to be null and void. President Stockwell resigned, and William G. Fargo was chosen his successor.

PRINCE ITURBIE, who died recently in Paris, left a will giving all his property to a woman, Pauline, at one time a cook. The Princess Theresa Iturbide, sister of the deceased, is about to commence an action with a view of breaking the will. She asserts that he was unduly influenced by the woman Pauline. The whole of the will is in the hand-writing of the testator.

PIPES and cigars are soon to be out of date at Virginia City, Nevada, if we may believe the story of the *Enterprise* in regard to the prospective "extensive works for the manufacture of smoke, to be properly purified, cooled, flavored and scented, and conducted all over the city as gas now is. Flexible tubes extending from fixtures of ornamental character and tipped with amber may be used by the home smoker, and they who walk the streets may wear a sack of smoke filled from a retort with one of these tubes in connection."

ONLY the rich dead can obtain permanent repose in the suburban cemeteries of France. At the end of five years the corpses of those for whom immunity has not been purchased are dug up to make room for others. It is assumed that a five years' term is a good average period for bereaved relatives to mourn over graves. That this cold-blooded theory does not satisfy the public mind is shown by the proposed revival of cremation, or the burning of corpses. Nothing can be more revolting than the present system of disinterments, and, if it be not abrogated, a return to an ancient custom is at least the lesser of the two evils.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.
STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins,
A. S. YOUNG, Robinson,
A. C HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side,)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 2 years,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

IT is said that when the proof of the new 50 cent stamp was shown to Treasurer Spinner he detected the striking resemblance of the vignette to Beau Hickman, and to prevent mistakes had engraved under the likeness: "Saml. Dexter Sect. Treas. 1801."

BOTH the Beaus, Brummell and Hickman, outlived their own period of vigor, good looks, and capacity for enjoyment; each died at about the age of sixty-three, and in a hospital, attended by Sisters of Charity; and both were buried by strangers, and at the public expense.

MR. HENRY BRYANT, of Hartford, Conn., has fallen heir to a large property on the Rhine, near Zurich. As the story goes, a relative of his went abroad years ago, remained there all his life unmarried, accumulated a vast property, and died, leaving Mr. Bryant his next of kin.

THE London papers announce the death of Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Lady Bryon, on the 22d ult., at her son's rectory, Kirby Mallory, Leicestershire. Her Ladyship was in her eightieth year; married on the 18th of March, 1816, George Anson, seventh Lord Byron, who died March 2, 1868.

THE family of the brilliant young writer, Frederick W. Loring, who was slain by the Apaches near Wickenburg, Arizona, in November, 1871, while serving with Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition as a correspondent of the *Tribune*, have recovered the effects that were on his person when he fell. Among them were several sketches and a charming poem.

SOPHIE SPARKLE, the correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail*, has been visiting the Walworth mansion and grounds, going thence "to pass one little hour at Walworth's tomb." She says: "No grass grows yet upon this mournful grave. Only a blackened, withered wreath of flowers is cast upon it—a sad, yet perfect symbol of the bitter blight which suddenly crushed into nothingness all the ambitious hopes and dreams of this erratic nature." This is pathos.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to look for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is incurable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO
for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.
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cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No stopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
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is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Stationary, from Oil-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
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removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
HAND SAPOLIO
as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.
HAND SAPOLIO
Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
HAND SAPOLIO
is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
HAND SAPOLIO
costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it, or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
30 Park Place, N. Y.
Or, 381 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES McCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. MCGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
se8:tc

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Cashier; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.
Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still? Then be careful of it you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than all, the complexion. With a soft, peachlike complexion, a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble; to a great extent it can be acquired, and it can always be improved. To secure it, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches, or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications, for remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and be among the number of those who are asked where they got those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25 per bottle,
AT JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Successor to James E. Burns & Co.,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
—
New Black Silks at all prices. A special bargain at $1.50.
New Colored Silks for Promenade and Evening Dresses.
New Stripe Silks, Black Ground. Colored Stripes, Cheap.
New Trimming and Lining Silks, Plain and Corded Satins.
New Irish Poplins, Paris Poplins, American Poplins, New Shades.
New Mixed Dress Goods in very great variety.
New Satin Stripe Dress Goods. Large stock very cheap.
New Camel's Hair Serges, in Choice Colors.
New Corded Poplin Alpaca, the new Colors and Shades.
New Black Alpacas, Mohairs and Brilliantines.
New Low Priced Dress Goods in great variety.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Are now opening all in
NEW GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS
Our own importations, at 28c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, 45c, 50c and 60c.
COLORED ALPACAS,
All the new shades, 25c, 30c and 37½c.
Gray Mixed Poplins
For Suits and Redingotes, at 28c, 31c and 37½c.
New All-Wool Satines
All new shades, at 50c and 62½c.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A large and varied assortment of choice styles and colors closing out at 12½c.
BLACK SILKS
At Extraordinary Bargains.
Hamburg Edgings,
Some splendid bargains. These Goods are our own importation, and are very cheap.
New Goods received by Express every day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
GRAND OPENING
OF
Fall Styles
MILLINERY
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
September 8th and 9th,
We shall display a large line of pattern
HATS AND BONNETS
Together with a full and complete assortment of everything in the
MILLINERY LINE.
An inspection of the stock and patterns by
Milliners and Dealers
SOLICITED.
WHOLESALE ONLY
77 and 79
Market Street.
HARDWARE.
HUBS, SPOKES
OSCAR F. LAMM,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
HUBS.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Carriage and General Hardware, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,
NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET,
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Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal.
SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in the Best Family
COAL,
NUT COAL AND SLACK.
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to filling orders.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.
CEMENT.
200 bbls Rosendale Cement.
200 bbls Louisville Cement.
100 bbls Cumberland Cement.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
—
NEW, NEW, NEW,
Jet Jewelry,
Gold Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Clothes Brushes,
Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Table Brushes,
Clothes Hampers,
Market Baskets,
Dinner Baskets,
Traveling Bags,
Satchels,
Looking Glasses,
Combs,
Buttons,
Button Moulds,
Window Shades,
Shade Trimmings,
Brackets,
Stair Rods,
Razor Steel Scissors,
Fancy Goods,
Notions,
Toys.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Are now opening
NEW GOODS
At greatly reduced prices from former seasons.
NEW DARK PRINTS
At 6¼c, 8c, 10c and 12½c.
New Soft Finished Muslins
At 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c.
New 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings,
At 25c, 28c, 31c and 37½c.
New Table Damasks,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c and 75c.
New Damask Towels,
At 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c.
HEAVY SHEETING MUSLINS
At 10c and 12½c.
Heavy Country Flannels,
At 25c, 30c, 33c and 40c.
Canton Flannels,
At 10c, 12½c and 15c.
Many new bargains are being opened every day, Wholesale and Retail.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
Bargains, Bargains
Striped Silks.
Japanese Silks.
Grenadines and Herzanis.
Linen Suits.
Lace Sacques and Points.
Shawls.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
Selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for FALL GOODS, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
CARPETS.
OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axminster,
Moquette,
Wilton,
Velvet,
Solid Brussels,
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Ingrain and
Common
Carpets is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.
HENRY McCALLUM,
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Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
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MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
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ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

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WM. SEMPLE
—
New Blankets, White and Colored, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 13-4.
New Flannels, Barred, Country and Plain, Rob Roy French Fleeced.
New Red, White, Orange, Blue, Gray, Plain and Twilled Flannels.
New Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, &c., for Men and Boys' Wear.
New Waterproof, Blue, Green, Gold and Black.
New Wool Plaids, an unusual large stock for Ladies' and Children's Wear.
New Mourning Goods, a full stock of many desirable Fabrics for Dresses.
New Shawls, Plaid, Broche, Wool, Plain, Striped, Checked and Plain Thibet.
New Housekeeping Goods of all kinds and at the lowest prices.
New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Also, Stair and Table Oil Cloth.
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FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
EDUCATIONAL.
Newell Institute.
YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn Avenue.
BOYS' DIVISION, Removed to 47 Seventh street, near Penn.
Time of Re-opening September 8th.
Applications received on and after September 1st. Spacious and tasteful rooms in both Divisions. This institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for College. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.
The same THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching all the classes.
A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division; terms, $50 per half year.
For Regular Terms, &c., see Catalogues at Book and Music Stores.
STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely obtained through efficient Teachers warrants the Principal in soliciting confidence and continued support.
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MILITARY ACADEMY,
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FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
The 18th annual session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th. The location is elevated and healthful. The grounds ample and the buildings handsome and commodious. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classical and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 78 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to BRIG. GEN. THEO. HYATT, President.
Mansfield Normal Seminary,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Next session open open TUESDAY, September 9th. Thorough instruction given in those branches pertaining to the profession of teaching. The Scientific and Classical Department is under the charge of a competent and practical instructor. Every effort will be made to secure the greatest advancement in the least possible time.
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THE LEADING SCHOOL F

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

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Special Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

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BANKERS,

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1873.

The general features of the money market may be briefly described as comfortably active, with a sufficient supply of loose cash means in the banks to enable them to satisfy the requirements of their customers. There is no material change to note in either the demand or rate of discount, first-class paper being readily taken at 8@10 per cent. per annum. There is absolutely nothing new to report concerning local securities and real estate matters.

George B. Hill & Co. Bankers, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupons	116	117
6-20 1862	112	113
6-20—1864	115	115¾
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	115¾	116¼
" 1867	116¼	116¾
" —coupons	116¾	116¾
10-40 ex-coupons	111¾	111¾
10-40s—coupons	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's	112¾	112¾

New 5 per cents

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103½	103¾
Erie	58¾	58¾
C. C. & I. C.	28¾	29
St. Paul	46¼	46¾
Do. preferred	69	68
Michigan Southern	91¼	90¾
North Western Common	78¾	79¾
Do. Preferred	78¾	77¾
Rock Island	107	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	38¼	38¼
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	37¾
Union Pacific	25¾	25¾
Toledo & Wabash	62	62
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾
Harlem	129	128¾
Chicago & Alton	90¼	90¼
Adams Express	92	91¾
U. S. Express	61¾	61¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	72	71¾
L. C.	105	105
Panama	115	115¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	53¾	53¾
Reading	54¾	54¾
United Cos. of N. J.	122	121¾
Oil Creek	27¾	27¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24	24
Pittsburgh	72¾	72¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93	92¾
Central Transportation	46¾	47
Empire Transportation	55	56

NEW YORK, September 10, 1873.

Money ruled at 7 gold during the morning, with exceptions at 1-64, but closed at 4@5 per cent. Sterling was steady at 108¾@108¾ for sixty days, and 109¼@109¾ for sight. Customs receipts $456,000. Gold was active and lower. The two extremes of the day were 111¾ and 110¾, closing at 111¾. Loans were from 1 to 7 per cent. for carrying, and flat to 1-16 for borrowing. The final business was at 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $113,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $253,000. Government securities were inactive and unsettled. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were irregular. Weakness was predominant in late dealings. Affairs on the Stock Exchange were unsettled by the announcement, which is confirmed to the effect that several large houses had failed, that some houses not identified with stocks will suspend, and that the affairs of the Warehouse and Security Company are in a worse condition than many are disposed to admit. Western Union broke down to 88¾, and Wabash fell to 62¾, closing at 63 on a report that there was a hitch in the election programme. It is stated, however, that everything is arranged for the success of the Boody party. The largest dealings were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central and Wabash. Pacific Mail has an additional feature, selling down to 85 and recovering quickly to 90. The sudden decline from 92 this morning and 91¾ yesterday gave rise to stories that a prominent house, heavily identified with some English interests, and known to be carrying Caston extensively, was in trouble. The report is pronounced malicious by the firm in question, and lacks confirmation. The general market is dull and weak, and well down to the lowest prices of the day. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, and four per cent. on outstanding consolidation certificates, payable October 15.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117; 5-20's of '62, 113; do. of '64, 114¾; do. of '65, 115¾; do. of 65, new, 115¾; do. of '67, 116¾; do. of '68, 116¾; new 5's, 111¾; 10-40's, 111¾; currency 6's, 113.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee old, 81; do new, 81; Virginia new, 50; do old, 42; North Carolina old, 27; do new, 15¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 88; Western Union Telegraph Company, 88¾; Adams Express, 91½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 71¾; American Express, 61¾; United States Express, 67½; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 103¼; Erie, 58¾; do preferred, 66; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 89½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 96¾; Northwestern & Chicago, 78¾; do preferred, 77¾; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 100¾; St. Paul, 46¼; do preferred, 68; Wabash, 63; do preferred, 86; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 37¾; Chicago & Alton, 101; do preferred, 104; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84¾; Burlington & Quincy, 98; Lake Shore, 99¾; Illinois Central, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 37¾; Union Pacific, 25¾; Panama, 295½; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 79¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 98¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Bankers' bills, 8¾; Sterling, 8¾.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *Bulletin* of Tuesday evening says the statement of the city national banks indicates the change of condition usual at this period of the year. The deposits unexpectedly show an increase of $122,108, and the reserve an increase of $260,869, whilst the national bank notes have fallen off $148,678, and the loans have been contracted $1,062,872. The business of the week has been heavy, as shown by an increase of $6,612,108. This is a fair showing and favorable to a continuance of moderate ease in money during the balance of the month. The demand for call loans continues very light, and rates are steady. Stocks were moderately active and steady. Sales of new city 6's at 101¾@101¾, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 91¾. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53¾@54¼, the latter b. o.; Lehigh Valley at 60¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 23¾, and Nesquehoning at 53¾. Miscellaneous stocks were dull, the only sale of importance being Green and Coates Street Railroad at 47. Second and Third street at 57¾; Central Transportation at 47; Empire do at 55¼, and Trenton Banking Company at 61.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune* says the country demand for currency, which has been unprecedented for three weeks past, was smaller than the average of last week, but such a large amount has been sent into the country lately that the demand must soon be satisfied. Currency is only an implement, which everybody wants occasionally for temporary use, but which nobody wants for investment. It is, therefore, always got rid of as quickly as possible, either by exchanging it for some commodity or by depositing it in some bank until it is wanted by some one of its customers. The tendency of the currency, therefore, always is to flow back to the financial centres and accumulate in banks except when some great activity in the exchange of commodities—as in the marketing of crops and sales of goods in the country—calls it out and keeps it circulating temporarily from hand to hand. As soon as it begins to flow back to the city in considerable volume, it is an indication of less activity in the country in the marketing of products. A more active demand for money in this market is noticeable in the last few days. Deposits have declined a little, and the supply of loanable funds is, consequently, somewhat less than a week ago, though the money market is easy enough here yet. The movement of the Western crops has created more stringency in New York than in this city, because the bulk of the production have not reached the seaboard yet and been either distributed to consumers or exported.

BOSTON.—The *Globe* says the hardening tendency in the money market was more clearly defined, and rates on mercantile paper were sharply advanced. Doubtless the sudden fall in the gold premium and the consequent disturbance of the various New York markets created an uneasy feeling, and makers were unwilling to yield a concession in view of the uncertainty that attended the immediate future course of money. At the close, however, a much quieter feeling prevailed in that city, and the removal of appreheusion of further trouble from the religious caused a general improvement. Money there, after loaning on call at the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum, closed at 6 to 7, and there is nothing in the natural condition of affairs that should make paper of equal worth more. Sales of excellent busines names were made here from 8¼ to 9¼ per cent., while there were some transactions as low as 7, and on the less well-known grades as high as 10¾ and 11.

LONDON, September 10.—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾@92¾; 5-20s '65, 95¾; do '67 95¾; 10 40's, 90¾; new 5s, 91¼; Erie, 48¾. Refined Petroleum 14½d. Turpentine 31s 6d.

FRANKFORT, September 10.—5-20s '62, 97.

PARIS, September 10.—Rentes 58f, 22½c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1873.

Our merchants and manufacturers generally report business as improving, and the indications at this writing are very favorable for a good fall trade. The demand for finished iron and nails, we learn from reliable sources, has picked up very rapidly within the past few days, and some of the mills are reported as very busy although running to their full capacity. Furthermore, the demand for Pittsburgh manufactures, of all kinds, is steadily increasing, and this, of course, cannot fail to have a very beneficial influence on the general business of the city; the feeling in commercial circles is much better than it was a couple of weeks since, as the outlook is much more encouraging.

BUTTER—There is nothing off in the demand for the better grades of butter, and prices are firm and still tending upward, as the supply of this kind is not equal to present requirements We continue to quote prime to choice at 25@28, and medium to good at 18@22.

CARBON OIL—Is in light supply, and firm, although unchanged; standard brands quotable at 13¾c by the car load, and 14@c additional for small lots.

CHEESE—The arrivals have slacked up somewhat again, and the market continues firm, although prices remain as last quoted, July made 12; August, 13¾, to the trade. Manufacturers are reported as being pretty well sold up, hence they are very stiff in their views. Ohio Sweitzer quotable at 15@17.

EGGS—The arrivals continue very meagre, hence the supply is light, and the demand active; it still maintained. 21@22. It is well enough to bear in mind that they are worth as much as in the east, and, therefore, increased receipts with in the next few days are not improbable, unless there should be an advance in the eastern markets in the meantime.

FLOUR—We have to report a very fair demand and a continued firm market, but there has been no general change to note. The business continues to be mostly confined to small lots, the bulk of the production have not reached the seaboard yet and been either distributed to consumers or exported.

BOSTON.—The *Globe* says the hardening tendency in the money market was more clearly defined, and rates on mercantile paper were sharply advanced. Doubtless the sudden fall in the gold premium and the consequent disturbance of the various New York markets created an uneasy feeling, and makers were unwilling to yield a concession in view of the uncertainty that attended the immediate future course of money. At the close, however, a much quieter feeling prevailed in that city, and the removal of appreheusion of further trouble from the religious caused a general improvement. Money there, after loaning on call at the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum, closed at 6 to 7, and there is nothing in the natural condition of affairs that should make paper of equal worth more. Sales of excellent busines names were made here from 8¼ to 9¼ per cent., while there were some transactions as low as 7, and on the less well-known grades as high as 10¾ and 11.

GRAIN—As noted in our last report the arrivals of Wheat are scarcely sufficient to meet the demand, and the market is strong and tending upward; we continue to quote at $1.47@1.52 for Amber choice red and white, $1.42@1.45 for prime, and of the latter is reported at $1.42¾. There is a continued good demand for Oats, and the market is steady, but prices remain unchanged, 40@41c for mixed, and 43@44 for white. The receipts of Corn, both ear and shelled, continue very meagre and while there is an active demand the supply in the market is firm, and some dealers are holding at a further advance; we continue to quote, however, at 58@60c. Rye is still in good demand at 80@90. There is a wide range in Barley, as there is in the quality; No. 2 was quoted at $1.25@1.27 in Chicago yesterday, equal to $1.40@1.47 here. It looks as if brewers will have to fall back on No. 3, although No. 2 is in reality the cheapest, as the quality is so much better.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady demand for the leading grocery staples, and the market presents nothing particularly new, except that Refined Sugars are reported easier and 10@15c lower. Coffee continues quite firm, although within the past few days there has been no quotable change in prices, we mean in first hands. Molasses and Syrups firm, and steady.

COFFEE—Prime to choice Rio, 22@23c; medium to good, 20@22c; fair 19@20c. Roasted Rio, in tins, 30¼; in one lb. papers, 31c; Java, in one lb. papers, 37.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 60 to 65. Golden Syrups, 75@80.

SUGARS—Cuba Centrifugal, 11c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11¼; C, 11¼; C. Yellow, 11¼; Circle C, 11; Extra C, 10¾.

CANDLES—Mould candles, 12c; Stearine, 18. Star candles, 20.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@80; Prime 72@75.

HAY—Baled is in fair demand and limited supply, but prices, however, remain unchanged ranging from $20@22 per ton.

HOMINY—Sales of $4@5 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens are quotable at 40@50 cents per pair, according to size and condition.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9¾ lbs. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11¼; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9¾. Do. half bbls, 10¼c. Do. bkts in 5 lb. pails, 11¾c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. tins, 12¾c. Do. in 1 lb. pails 13¾c ₱ pound. Do. in 4 lb. pails, 12. 5 ₱. pails, 13¾.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows, in a jobbing way, 75 ₱ bushel. Sweets in good supply and dull but unchanged; $4@5 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy is quotable at $3.40@3.50 per bushel to the trade—usual advance over these rates for small lots. Flax seed unchanged at $1.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—High wines 97@98c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1873.

CATTLE.

Receipts from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, 475 cars; sales from and including Monday's up until noon to-day, 2552 head, against something over 2,600 same time last week. The market thus far has been moderately active for stockers and feeding cattle but the finer grades of butcher cattle, such as are purchased by Philadelphia and New York, notwithstanding the supply has been and continues light, are rather dull, and some dealers seemed to be impressed with the belief that prices were lower than last week. The most noticeable features of the market were that while common stock have been changing hands pretty freely, the finer grades are draggling, and this may be attributed to the fact that the Philadelphia buyers, who by the way are our only buyers for prime cattle, are very bearish. They allege that their market was very hard, that they made no money on what they bought here last week, and that they must buy at lower prices this week or not at all; up to this writing but very few good cattle have changed hands, and, therefore, it is hard to foretell whether they will be successful in bringing down the market or not. So far there has been nothing sold above 5.35 that we are aware of; it is said that the same cattle would have brought 6c last week. Quotations, however, may be fairly given at 6@6¼ for prime to extra smooth steers, averaging 1,350@1,450 lbs as we have already stated, there has been nothing sold up to our quotations, but we have no doubt but that extra quality cattle would bring 6¼ for such quality, they could be realized. Prime 1,200@1,300 averages, 5¾@5¾; common to fair, 4¾@5¼. The bulk of the operations thus far have been confined to the common grades, we should say that fully 75 @ 80 per cent. of the sales were small horned stockers and feeding cattle, at prices ranging from 3¾@4¾ for the former, and 4¾@5¼ for the latter, according to quality and condition. There has been an almost unprecedented demand for this particular kind of stock for some time past, mostly to go to the eastern part of the State, and had it not been for these buyers, we have not the slightest conception of what disposition could have been made of these grades of cattle as there was no demand from any other source. They are not wanted in the eastern markets, and we doubt whether they would bring any more in Philadelphia or New York than they are bringing here, hence, this is decidedly the best market for sellers; and they are acting very sensibly in closing out here; as we are confident that there is no money for western cattle in shipping this green slippery stock any further east.

SHEEP.

Receipts from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, 60 cars, a considerable falling off, as compared with the same time last week; hence, with an average demand, the market is firmer, and while possibly the medium grades may have brought a sight advance, the best fat sheep sold no higher than last week. It is but proper to state, however, that prices were higher here relatively than in the east last week, and if the 'run' had been as large as usual this week, prices would no doubt have declined, in which event the diminished receipts no doubt prevented a decline, which otherwise would probably have taken place, and consequently, caused the market to rule in favor of sellers. Extra fine wool, 100 lbs, quotable at 5.50@5.60; prime 90 lbs, 5@5.25; medium 85 lbs, 4¾@5; 70@75 lbs, 4@4¼. Lambs paid 5.15 to-day for five cars of prime 83 ₱ sheep, but they were the best to be had, and consequently brought a little more than the market is worth. One bunch of prime open wool sheep brought 4.85, averaged 106 lbs. There is little or no demand for stockers, and the most of those arriving are through consignments, hence, the offerings are light. The outlook however, is regarded as very good at present in favor of holders, and while they may not go much higher, it is not likely that there will be any decline, particularly as long as the wool market keeps in its present buoyant condition.

HOGS.

The receipts from and including Monday, up until noon to-day, are 75 cars. The supply still continues equal to the demand, and of heavy weights more than were wanted; heavy and rough hogs, of poor quality, are hard to sell, as are also those familiarly known among dealers as grassers—they are heavy enough, but not fat enough to bear the shrinkage in the west. There are some stock hog buyers, but they seem to be holding off, expecting to buy lower. There were plenty of fair to good sales which some people imagine will answer for stockers, but they are of the long boned kind, such as are not suited for a corn-fed or stall fed hog. Prime Philadelphia hogs quotable at 4.90@5; prime New Yorkers, 4.70@4.85; grassers 4¾@4¾, as to quality. There will no doubt be an increased demand for hogs from this out, as there always is at this season of the year.

OSWEGO, September 10.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1.33. Corn quiet but steady at 61@65c. Peas scarce; Canada, in bond, 90c. Oats dull; No. 1 white 40c; No. 2 do 38c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 80c; No. 3 do 75c. Rye dull at 80c. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1873.

The Crude market was weaker to-day, and as compared with yesterday, prices were a shade lower; sales at Parker, on Pittsburgh accounts, at $1.10 per brl, equal to about 3¼c per gallon, delivered here. Refined is still reported quiet, yet there is little or none offering; brokers who are in a position to know, state that it is very difficult to pick up 100 or 500 barrels for immediate delivery at full rates, as refiners are sold up, and as noted in our last report, it is said that it will hurry some of them to fill their contracts ere long. Tonnage at the seaboard is said to be considerably in excess of stock, hence, exporters will want their oil promptly on time, and consequently, are more interested just now in filling their old contracts than in making new ones.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $2.15; city make, $2.20@2.25.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. S. Stewart	Geo. W. White	50
Central Ref. Co	J. P. Logan	977
Braun & Wagner	Waring Bros. & Co.	300
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring Bros. & Co.	508
Vesta O. W.	Waring Bros. & Co.	500
J. A. McKee & Son	Waring Bros. & Co.	500
W. S. A. Stewart	Waring Bros. & Co.	51
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	963
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co.	453
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	300
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack & Bros.	352
Total		4,447

BENZINE SHIPPED.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
C. C. Beggs & Co	Boyd & Thompson	65

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	229
Fisher Bros.	Dodson B. & Co.	315
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	154
Fisher Bros.	Iron City O. W.	302
Fisher Bros.	Hutchinson O. W.	370
Fisher Bros.	Hutchinson O. W.	270
B. S. Duncan	Fairview O. W.	1,584
Hutchinson & Bros.	Fairview O. W.	545
Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	305
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	466
Stevenson	Riverside O. W.	93
Trent & Porterfield	Riverside O. W.	163
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	148
Bushnell	Penn O. W.	74
T. Hackett	Citizens O. W.	764
Tack & M.	Brilliant O. W.	776
Lockhart & Frew	Vesta O. W.	483
H. McKelvey	Cosmos O. W.	402
H. McKelvey		
Total		7,741

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

J W Porter m	1	Nimick & Co. m
Lewis B & D m	1	Jones & Lam
P D Nichols. m	1	Brown & Co. m
Total	7	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co. o	3	Shoenberger & Co. o
Lucy Furnace. o	10	Lloyd & B. p
Wharton B & Co. m	1	
Total	41	

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jno Moorhead. m	1	J W Porter. m
Total	3	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Cotton firm; 20¾c. Flour less active; superfine western and State $4.90@5.10; common to good $6.90@7.10; good to choice $7.40@8. Whisky dull; $1. Wheat dull; Iowa spring $1.67@1.68; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.60; new white $1.90. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; steamer mixed western 62@67c; sail 64¾@65¼c. Oats dull; mixed western 48¾; white 49@52c. Hops quiet; 40@50c for '73. Sugar quiet at 8¾@ 9¾c. Rice 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 5¾@ 6c; refined 10¾c. Turpentine quiet at 43¾@ 44c. Pork steady at $17.50. Beef dull and easier; plain mess $8@10¾c; extra 11¾@12¾c. Cut meats dull and unsettled; middles steady; long clear 8¾@8¾. Lard weak; old steam 8¾c. Butter steady at 16@25c. Cheese quiet and weak; 12@12¾c.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.24 cash; $1.12¾ seller September; $1.11¾ seller October. Oats dull; No. 2 25¾c. Corn dull and lower at 59¾c. Rye quiet at 66¾@67c. Barley firm at $1.25@ 1.26. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; sales at 92c.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—Cotton steady at 19¾c. Flour quiet at $7.00@7.25. Wheat quiet; $1.40. Corn steady; 62@63c. Oats steady at 34@42c. Rye firm at 84c. Pork nominal at $16.00. Lard quiet at 7¾@8¾c. Bulk meats steady at 8¾. 9¾@9¾c. Bacon steady at 9¾, 10¾@10¾c. Whisky active at 92c.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton firm at 8¾@9¼d, sales of 15,000 bales; American 7,700 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 39s 9d. Refined Petroleum 15d. Spirits 11@12d. Clover seed 42s.

TOLEDO, September 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 1 red $1.48¾; No 2 $1.43¾@1.44¾; No 3 $1.42. Corn dull and declined; high mixed spot 56c, closing at 55c bid; October 55c bid; November 54c; low mixed 48¾c. Oats dull and prices are nominal.

NASHVILLE, September 10.—Cotton firm at 15¾@17¾. Flour firm at $5.90@7.50. Wheat active at $1.35@1.50. Corn, oats, sugar, bacon and bulk meats unchanged. Whisky steady at 96c.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—Cotton, flour and hay quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce at 66c. Oats steady at 45@47c. Bacon firm at 9¾@ 10¾@11c. Lard steady at 9@10c. Pork dull and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Flour firm at $3.50@4.50. Wheat firm; red $1.63@1.64. Corn firm at 64@65c. Oats: advancing tendency, 48@50c. Coffee firm: Rio at 21@23c. Crude petroleum at 10¾c.; refined at 15¾c.

MILWAUKEE, September 10.—Flour steady at $5.90@6.65. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.19; No 2 at $1.17¾. Oats dull; No 1 31c. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 41c. Rye steady; No 1 68c. Barley dull; No 2 $1.19.

CLEVELAND, September 10.—Wheat dull; No 1 red, $1.46; No. 2, $1.40; No. 3, $1.15. Corn quiet and steady at 56@57c. Oats and petroleum steady and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, September 10.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 578 head. Making a total for the week of 6,341 head by market active, and a shade weaker prices than yesterday on all grades; attendance of buyers good; a feeling manifested to clean up the yards of stock; about 2,400 disposed of; sales of 910 Illinois steers, averaging 1,070@1,393 lbs at $5.12½@5.90; 177 Texan steers averaging 1,050 @1,112 lbs at $4.50@5; 300 Ohio steers averaging 1,050@1,426 lbs at $@5.50; 361 Kansas steers averaging 1,241@1,562 lbs at $4.50@5.40; Missouri steers averaging 1,262 lbs at $5.60; 60 Michigan steers averaging $306@1,047 lbs at $5.75@4.20. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 4,200; total for the week 14,400. Market opened moderately active at $@6.75 for Canada lambs; $5@5.50 for Canada sheep; $4@ 5.00 for western sheep; but closed dull and a shade weaker; sales of 1,746 lambs, sheep averaging 80@94 lbs at $4@4.80; 201 Ohio sheep averaging 80 lbs at $4.20; 1,373 Canada lambs averaging 71@85 lbs at $5.50@6.85; 52 Canada sheep averaging 136@141 lbs at $5.50. Hogs: receipts to day, including reported arrivals 3,400; total for the week 16,100. Market slow at $4.50@5.00 for good Illinois and Ohio hogs; some fourteen car loads of choice Iowa hogs in pens are held by one man, who holds them at $@5 yesterday's prices, a shade higher than buyers are disposed to give.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Cattle: receipts 2,000; market very dull, scarcely anything doing, and prices, though weak, are nominally unchanged; good to choice steers are quoted at $5 @6, and extra would perhaps bring $6.25; shipments 1,262. Hogs: receipts 15,000; market dull, prices lower, and market weak at the decline; sales common to choice at $4@4.55; shipments 8,939.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Jobbing distribution was spirited and very large in the aggregate. The markets for cotton goods is strong and active in first hands at firm prices. Dwight X, Y and Z brown sheetings are reduced to 9c, 10c and 11c respectively. Bleached shirtings are very brisk and scarce. Cotton and wool flannels are active, and closely sold up. Prints are very quick. Domestic and foreign dress goods are active. Black silks are in fair demand and selling largely at auction.

WOOL.

BOSTON, September 10.—Domestic active, with a good demand at full prices; sales Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces at 45@50c, as to quality and condition; medium and extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 50@52c; double extra Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia fleeces 52@53c, but held mostly at 55c, and tripie extra picklock 56 @57¾c; combing and delaine fleeces in demand and firm at 52@60c for washed, and 40 to 42½c for unwashed.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—50 bris tar, Beggs L and Co; 1 case mdse, J J Sumner; 1 do Insulator, South S P M; 1 do 2 stone, T Aiden; 6 bxls rolls, J H Phillips; 30 bxs steel, Rushend and Co; 2 pkgs mdse, W J Mc Nichell; 25 bxs pipe, B P Shriver and Co; 3 bxs s machines, Howard S M Co; 3 crates do, Grover and Bi Machine Co; 1 do, Landers; 11 cases bundles, Lindsay S and Co; 50 do tobacco, Haworth and D; 20 do, C C Bauer; 6 casks wine, C P Noble; 32 sks rags, J A Gray; 25 pigs zinc, Wharton Bros; 100 sks coal, Elwood and McC; 179 do, W G Miller; 1 car p clay, Carnagie K and Co; 100 bris flour, W Welsh and Co; 119 pcs s pipe, J Pickands; 74 sks oats, F Schields; 9 bris apples 2 do cider, D McMillen and Co; 15 kegs barley, B H Voeman; 9 bris eggs, W H Grier and Co; 1 bdl s stuff, Mawhinney and Co; 80 bdls straw, Kell and R; 200 oil barrels, B J Moore; 10 do C A Wormcastle; 10t chairs, Leman and W; 3 cases eggs 5 bris butter 7 do apples, Loh and C; 3 tubs cheese, 4 bale carpets, Head and Co; 10 pkgs s undries, E Moye and Co; 120 bris apples, Wm Fleming; 15 do do, Hamilton and Co; 10 do do, Jno Moorhead; 10 do do, 10 do seed, 9 bris apples, H Rea; 30 doz brooms, Arbuckles and Co; 7 bris apples, 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, Loh & C; 9 pkgs tobacco, J Murphy; 25 bxs cheese, H J McCrackin; 200 pkgs w boards, F Duff & Son; 120 butter tubs, Head C & Co; 1 car flour, Luetbe Bro; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & L; 2 cars flour, Shomaker & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car hay, Laing & McK; 3 do, O H Allerton; 1 do bran, McHenry & H; 100 bris flour, F W Jenkins; 100 do, J Caldwell; 119 do, Watt L & Co; 100 do, B H Voskamp & Co; 100 do, D Wallace; 45 bales hay, Fairman & H; 18 cars hogs, E H Myers; 200 sks m feed, Dorrington Bro; 12 bales cotton, E Cotton Mills; 100 bxs starch, Luebbe Bro; 50 do, S P Shriver & Co; 67 bris pork, W H Hays & Son; 47 sks f seed, Thompson & L; 50 tres lard, Reese Owens & Co; 1 car hay, Fairman & H; 4 bris eggs, Loh & C; 3 do, 7 bales hay, Jno Moorhead; 100 bris flour, Shomaker & Co; 3 do eggs, Volgt M & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—10 cars limestone, Isabella F Co; 2 cars s iron, J J Kish; 2 cars c ics, C L Ice Co; 3 cars b material, Wrot Iron B Co; 1 car clay, Isaac Bro; 2 cars lime, W J Baughman; 2 cars stone, W T Dunn; 6 cars stone, Howard and Sons; 20 cars coal, V H R Co; 14 rolls s leather, S Craig; 6 sks scrap leather, W Fiucus; 3 bbls potatoes, 2 bbls apples, 1 bbl eggs, Geyer and M; 1 car metal, Robinson, E and Co; 1 car metal, Wm Smith and Sons; lot of old metal, Spear and Sons; 3 bbls eggs, Haworth and D; lot of rags, &c., 1 bbl eggs, Curry and Martin; 1 cars coal, A V R R Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. STATION—2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 4 pkgs flannel, Bergdoll; 20 tubs butter, 1 do butter, 1 O sech; 35 sks t seed, 1 Hipple; 1 bdl s skins, L Holstein; 2 pkgs butter, T Mills; 1 do eggs, H Lenz; 1 car s pipe, C Brown; 1 car lumber, J Fletcher; 2 do, S M Cummings; 1 car oats, P E Ittle & Co; 1 do, Thompson & F; 10 bales hemp, J F ocker.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car corn, 1 do oats, L G Grist & Co; 3 do wheat, D Wallace; 1 do barley, Young & Bi 1 do, J Rhodes; 1 do rye, W J Meek; 1 do wheat, W Welsh & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with 3 feet 3 inches in channel. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications at times favorable for rain. No arrivals or departures, and navigation on this end of the Ohio is virtually suspended.

The Monongahela Slackwater Company are having some repairs done on dams No. 1 and 2.

The Junista and Messenger are both in excellent condition for business, and will commence loading as soon as there is water, the former for Cincinnati, and the latter for St. Louis.

—The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis "Republican" under date of the 8th, says: Business does not open very briskly yet in the local trades. The last trip of the City of Augusta to White river was made at a loss of five hundred and seventy-five dollars to her owners; and the Jessie on her last round trip in that stream cost the Elliotts three hundred dollars more than her total receipts. In the trade below here to Napoleon, the passenger business is increasing a trifle. The city fathers do not yet seem to understand the wretched condition of the levee, nor will they until about an acre or so that has s

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny's Gas.

Last evening the special committee appointed by Allegheny Councils, on purchasing the gas works, held a meeting, and, after considerable discussion, received the report of the appraisers, as previously reported in the GAZETTE, and resolved to recommend to Councils to buy the works.

Notice.

will be shut off on Second avenue for the purpose of making connec- he new pipe now in; also, parties from the old pipes, are hereby their hydrant connections made pt. 13th, as the water will be 1 pipe, and all supplies will be ow in.

KINSON, Supt. of P. W. W.

Ship Arrivals Yesterday.

d at Max Schamberg's Exd Telegraph Office, at No. announces the arrival of er Westphalia at New York; Guion line steamer Manhattan at New York; Cunard line steamer Cuba at New York; Cunard line steamer Batavia at Queenstown; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Deutschland at Southampton; Dutch line steamer Maas at Rotterdam.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Fatal Accident Near Larimer's Station.

On Tuesday afternoon a laborer named James Langdon, met with a fatal accident at Carnegie & Co.'s coke works, about a half mile from Larimer's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Langdon was in the act of coupling cars, when he slipped and fell with his body between the bumpers of two cars, which came together and crushed him in a such a terrible manner that he died in about two hours after from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was regarded as a steady and sober man. He leaves a wife and a large family of children in very poor circumstances.

Penn Avenue Paper Depot.

We ask the attention of our readers to the Rag and Paper Warehouse and Broom Factory of Messrs. Abdiel McClure & Co., at No. 362 Penn avenue, where is kept in store the finest qualities of Tissue, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Papers. This firm, which is meeting with most cheering success, makes a specialty of Paper Sacks for grocers, confectioners and flour dealers. They print sacks in a great and beautiful variety of designs and at cost. They also manufacture and keep on hand an excellent assortment of brooms, which they sell to the trade at lowest wholesale rates. In patronizing this home purchasers can rely on courtesy, cleverness, fair dealing, excellence of goods, variety of assortment and reasonable rates. Call and verify the truth of our assertions.

WARNING TO BOYS.

What Comes of Stealing a Ride—A Boy Badly Injured in Allegheny.

About three and a half o'clock yesterday afternoon two boys boarded the Chicago express at the Federal street (Allegheny) depot of the Fort Wayne Road, to steal a ride. They had proceeded to the corner of North and Irwin avenues when one of the lads jumped off in safety. The other youth, however, whose name is John Bann, was not so successful. By some means, as he was about jumping off, his clothes caught the car and he was thrown down under the train. The toes of his right foot were crushed; his left foot was injured in much the same manner, and his left leg was fractured in two places. He was taken to his home, No. 14 O'Hara street, and Drs. Lee and Buchanan summoned. The former physician, however, withdrew from the case, as Dr. Buchanan is the railroad company's regularly appointed physician. The physician amputated the toes of the right foot and he thinks the left limb will also have to be amputated.

RE-CAPTURED IN ECONOMY.

An Allegheny Ball—Jumper Brought to Grief.

Last Spring in Allegheny, a man named Hoffman, "played it light" on the unsuspecting storekeepers and business men of our sister city. His very heavy business got him into "quod," and finally three informations for obtaining goods under false pretenses were made against him. On these charges Mr. H. was held in the sum of $3,000; $1,000 on each charge. Now, as Mr. H. thought "di-cretion was the better part of valor," he concluded to leave unhealthy surroundings, and search for "fresh fields and pastures new." This very sensible conclusion caused Mr. Hoffman to "leg bail," as he was wanted for June term of Court. He was easily found, but the $3,000, perhaps, aided the county in her financial condition. However, Mr. Hoffman was not as shrewd as he ought to have been. Officers Miller and Whittaker got news of him in Economy, and thither they sailed with all possible speed, and re-captured their man yesterday, and now he reposes in a dark Allegheny dungeon.

AWARDING CONTRACTS.

Meeting of Allegheny City Property Committee Last Evening.

Last evening the City Property Committee of Allegheny held a meeting at which some very important business was transacted, and the following contracts awarded: Construction of a new engine house for the Columbia engine company. There were twelve bids for the erection of this building, and the contract was awarded Messrs. Peter Aiken, who were the lowest bidders. They offer to erect a brick front building for $6,843 and a stone front for $9,923. The choice of front was left to the decision of Councils at their next meeting. The contract for the construction of a building for Knapp Battery was awarded the same firm at $4,016. The contract for enclosing the open space of the market house according to specifications was awarded to J. H. Cochran at $11,990. The contract for furnishing the city with 6,250 bushels of coal was awarded to Messrs. Whittingill & Gormly at 13c a bushel delivered in any portion of the city where it may be desired. After transacting some other routine business, the Committee adjourned.

CRASHING CRUMBS.

The Effect of Careless Blasting—Pieces of Rock Crushing Through Dwellings—A Contractor to be Prosecuted.

It will be remembered that some two weeks ago, in the columns of the GAZETTE, was reported the fact that considerable careless blasting was being done on Steep street, Allegheny, which is being graded, by the contractor, Mr. Stein. It was stated at the time that life was endangered and that several houses had been damaged through his utter recklessness. He was sued, but he compromised the matter by promising to erect barricades, and this he has failed to do. Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock another immense charge was inserted and a blast made, the rock ascending and flying in every direction, to the great danger of the inhabitants of the vicinity. A large piece, weighing some forty pounds, came crashing through the gravel-covered shingle roof of the residence of Mr. Benjamin Patterson, tearing away the boarding and descending into the second story below, where it fell in a bed-room, a few inches from a spot where was standing a daughter of that gentleman. The girl had only moved backward a few steps as she heard the report and then saved herself. A few days ago a little girl named Colwell had a very narrow escape, a mass of rock falling only a few inches away from where she had been playing. Mr. Patterson will prosecute Mr. Stein to-day.

SUICIDE OF A MINER.

The Pistol Used as a Means of Ending His Life.

On Saturday morning a Frenchman named August Laquer, employed as a miner at the works of the Oakland Coal Company, at Oakland Sharpsville, Mercer county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. It appears that Laquer, who boards at the house of a man named Archy Webster, took a gun belonging to a fellow workman and started for the woods on Saturday morning, and nothing was seen of him during the day. About five o'clock on Sunday morning, search was found in the woods with the back part of his head completely blown away, the brains being spattered in every direction. Squire Hofius held an inquest on the remains on Monday morning, and the jury brought in a verdict of suicide by shooting. He left a pass-book in which he had written in French, instructions as to what disposition to make of his personal effects. He was about thirty years old, had been in this country about three years, and had been in the employ of the Oakland Coal Company. It is said he owns property in France, where his parents reside. The cause which led him to commit the rash act is said to be infidelity on the part of his wife. Not very long ago he instructed his wife to sell his property and come to this country, which she did, so far as the property was concerned, and a few days ago he received a letter from a sister announcing his wife's inconsistency, ever since which he had been very despondent.

G. A. R. MEETING.

Preparing for the Grand Re-union—Resolutions Adopted.

A large meeting of members of the G. A. R. was held yesterday afternoon at Municipal Hall, for the purpose of deciding on the propriety of holding a public meeting of Soldiers' and Sailors on Tuesday evening, September the 16th. The meeting organized by calling W. W. Tyson, of Post 68, to the chair. W. F. Willock of Post 161 was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Philip Hoerr offered the following:

WHEREAS, there appears to be a wide spread opinion among many soldiers and sailors not connected with the G. A. R., that our organization is used for other purposes than the care of those soldiers whom our dead comrades have left to our care and protection, and that very many soldiers and sailors are prevented from joining our post, from want of proper information. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we hold a public meeting on the evening of Tuesday, September 16, and which all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are earnestly invited to attend.

The resolution was adopted on motion.

Comrades Dalgliesh, Hunter and Cooke, were appointed a committee on hall.

On motion, Comrades Willock, Shields, Graham, Moore and Hoerr were appointed a Committee on Music and Printing.

A telegram was received announcing that Capt. A. Wilson Norris, of Pennsylvania's most eloquent sons, would be present on the 16th and address the meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday, the 12th, at two o'clock sharp.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Its Closing Session—What Was Done on Tuesday Afternoon and Evening.

The session was opened in the usual way, President Hull in the chair.

On motion, Dr. W. Collier and J. Cowl were elected as fraternal messengers to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, to sit in Lynchburg, Virginia, in May, 1874.

The following brethren were elected District Committee for the ensuing year: W. Collier, D. Jones, J. Cowl, Wm. Miller, W. J. Trout and F. F. Scott.

J. H. Hull, W. Collier and H. Swart were elected a committee to investigate the condition of the Methodist church at Washington, Pa., and report at next session of Conference.

Committee on Finance reported. After showing the condition of the finances of the conference, they urged greater liberality in supporting the various interests of the church, and advised that each pastor preach on the subject of Christian Liberality on Thanksgiving day, or as near that time as he can.

Committee on Ministerial Education, S. F. Crowther, chairman, reported that enterprise of the church in good prosperous and growing condition. Nearly $5,000 were raised for the Board and expended by them in aiding young men preparing for the ministry in the Methodist church. About forty young men have been assisted. About twenty of them have entered the ministry. Rev. J. D. Walker made some remarks on the subject. Report adopted.

The Committee on Temperance, R. F. Crowther, chairman, reported, maintaining the advanced ground heretofore taken by the Conference and urging all to practice total abstenance from all intoxicants and to labor earnestly for legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. Unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Statistics, W. H. Phipps chairman, reported, showing the membership to be about 6,000; accessions during the year about 600.

On motion, it was resolved that the chairmen of sub districts of the Conference shall call the first Ministerial Association and S. S. Convention in the first quarter of the year, when they shall elect their own officers.

Treasurer of Home Extension Board reported, showing some deficiences. The Treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay all claims.

Rev. J. L. Simpson was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. H. Colliver was re-elected a committee to investigate the financial condition of the church in Johnstown, and report at next session.

The case of Rev. I. A. Day was re-considered, and in order to afford him further opportunity to explain and if possible defend himself against the charges preferred against him, was referred to the Executive of the Conference.

On invitation of J. Z. Wilson, D. D., of Philadelphia, the President was instructed to pay his church an official visit.

The Committee on Home Extension reported apportionments to meet appropriations already ordered. While this was pending, Conference adjourned to meet in evening session.

Prayer by S. F. Crowther.

EVENING SESSION.

Opened in the usual way. Prayer by Rev. J. Gregory.

Home Extension was then adopted as it came from Committee.

Rev. J. Hollingshead of the M. E. Church was introduced and admitted to honorary membership.

Conference Steward made a final report, which was adopted. The aggregate of pastor's salaries paid during the year was a little over $20,000.

Committee on Obituaries: J. L. Simpson reported that death has not broken the ranks of the Conference ministry during the past year, and suggested our great obligations to God for His good providence in preserving our lives to the present hour. After remarks by several brethren, an appropriate sentiment was sung, the Conference rising.

The roll of dead members was called and then the report was adopted.

A resolution heartily concurring in the arrangement the first church of Pittsburgh have made in securing the services of J. J. Murray, and we extend to him a hearty welcome to our midst, and wish him great success in his work.

John Cowl and J. H. Hall, ministers, and F. M. Durbin, of Morgantown, were elected delegates to visit Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in March, 1874.

Revs. G. G. Westfall and S. F. Crowther, and H. T. Reeves, layman, were elected fraternal messengers to the Ohio Conference to sit in August, 1874.

Minutes of the day's sessions were read and approved. The usual resolutions of thanks were tendered to pastor and people for their very good entertainment of the Conference.

Closing religious devotions were conducted by J. Cowl.

Adjourned to meet at Connellsville, Pa., on the first Wednesday in September, 1874.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PASTORAL RELATIONS.

Conference President—J. H. Hull.
First Church, Pittsburgh—J. J. Murray.
Second " " —
Third " " —J. W. Ellis.
Fifth " " —Th. H. Colhouer.
First Church, Allegheny—T. Simpson.
Second " " —H. Sivitter.
First Church, Pittsburgh, South Side—J. R. Lucas.
Second Church, Pittsburgh, South Side—Supplied.
Cincinnati Church—John Scott.
Sharpsburg Church—E. A. Brindly.
New Brighton Church—D. Jones.
Beaver Falls Church—G. G. Westfall.
Bellevue Church—W. R. Cowl.
East Liverpool—W. Wallace.
Bakerstown—E. Mathers.
Evergreen and Harmersville—W. McCracken.
Amity—J. M. Mason.
Ohio Circuit—W. T. Wilson.
Manchester—T. Dyer.
Brownsville—C. P. Jordan.
Connellsville Station—Dr. Collier.
Connellsville Circuit—D. Colclough.
Stahlstown—J. Herbert.
Cherry Tree—A. F. Crowther.
Susquehanna—C. P. Goodrich.
Brookville—J. H. Smith.
Youngstown—J. R. Kahle.
Trumbull—R. Palmer.
Wellsburg—C. K. Stillwagon.
Cassville—D. H. Myers.
Clearfield—I. Loas.
Pittston—Supplied.
Palestine—P. F. Conoway.
Webster—J. Hodgkinson.
Harrisville—D. H. Davis.
Independence—M. Lee.
Morgantown—W. West.
Uniontown and Monroe—H. Lucas.
Fairmount—John Gregory.
Lewis Circuit—W. J. Sheban.
Monongahela—I. Holland.
Pleasant Hill—C. C. Conoway.
Bethel Circuit—J. B. McCormick.
Waynesburg—Sup.
Clarion—J. D. Downey.
Phillipsburg—A. McLaughlin.
Elizabeth—A. D. Brown.

Editor *Methodist Recorder*, A. Clark; Book Agent, J. Robinson; President Adrian, College, G. R. McElroy; Professor Adrian College, McKeever; loaned to Steubenville, O J. Cowl; loaned to Lebanon, W. J. Roberts; editor *Christian Alliance*, W. H. Phipps; without work, F. D. Day; chaplain U. S. army, Z. Ragan; J. H. Sloane not located.

Superannuated—F. T. Laisbley, J. W. Rutledge, R. H. Sutton, H. Lucas, Dr. R. Helmick.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

Entertainment at the American Conservatory.

The first private musical soiree of the American Conservatory of Music was given last night at the Conservatory, Nos. 29 and 31 Fifth avenue. The cosy little room was comfortably filled with a very select and appreciative audience, and among those present were quite a number of the well known amateur singers of our city. The following admirable programme, composed principally of selections from the great masters, was well rendered in every respect:

1. Sonata in A, for Piano and Violin, Beethoven. Andante, pin tosto Allegreto, and Allegro pia cevole—Carl Retter and Fidelis Zitterbart, jr.
2. Flute Solo, "Le Carnaval de Venise," J. Demerssemen, introduction and variations—Wm. Guenther.
3. Recitative and Aria, from "Figaro's Hochzeit," Mozart—Madame Lucie Lobeyde.
4. Piano Solo, "Fantasie," Mozart—Carl Retter.
5. Duet, Organ and Piano, Overture to "L'Etoile du Nord," Meyerbeer—Horace Nicholl and Carl Retter.
6. Piano Solo, "Tarantella," F. Zitterbart, jr.—F. Zitterbart, jr.
7. Song, Der Himmel hat eine Thrane gewein't, Kucken—Madame L'heyde, with Flute obligato, by Wm. Guenther.
8. Violin Solo, "Le Desir," Alard—F. Zitterbart, jr.
9. Piano, eight hands, Overture to Euryanthe, C. M. Von Weber—Carl Retter, F. Zitterbart, jr., Miss Susie Patterson, Miss Savill and A. Benney, with impromptu organ obligato, by Horace Nicholl.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—*Eileen Oge*, as represented here, is drawing decidedly large and enthusiastic audiences, and well it may. It deserves all the patronage bestowed upon it by the public. The piece has been placed on the stage with a conscientious regard as to detail by the management. The scenery is superb, and the effects are worked up well. Mr. Florence as "Pat O'Farrell" need hardly be dilated on. He has made the Irish character a noble study, and, as he delineates it, it may be regarded as holding "the mirror up to nature." From the low depths of the stage, as enacted in days past, Mr. Florence has raised the Irish character. He gives us the pathos and the poetry of true Irish life, and none better than he can depict it. The success, then, with which *Eileen Oge* is meeting, is well deserved.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Black Crook" combination is drawing immensely at this house, its various attractions and specialities being sufficient inducements for good audiences to attend the house nightly. The scenery is rich and new, and the dancing of Mlle Lupo proves no small attraction. The dramatic company is fair in talent, and Baby Benson performs her acts with woman like grace. Taken altogether, the entertainment is good.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Manager Aims endeavors to cater to his patrons and to give them an entertainment that will make them feel as though they have had the worth of their money. In this he succeeds, as his company is as strong as could well be gotten together. This evening an entire change of bill is promised, and I. Frank Frayne will appear again in "Oroloea," in which he performs his wonderful shooting feats.

Advice for Everybody that Costs Nobody Anything.

Lotions and cosmetics make a superficial coating on the skin, give an artificial color easily seen, but are vitely destructive of the color, texture and pliability of the skin itself. Wrinkled, haggard and prematurely old looking, exactly describe the appearance of those who habitually "paint their faces." If you could have the clear, transparent, healthy and soft tinted complexion which nature gives, free from pimples, tan, freckles, or all other disfigurements, use Hand Sapolio—the most effective and fragrant toilet soap ever manufactured. Sold by all dealers at 10 and 15 cents a cake. d&s

BREVITIES.

....A regular session of Allegheny councils will be held to-night.

....The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved sundry bills.

....On Tuesday night one hundred and fifty shares of the Central Passenger Railway were sold at $52 per share, which is four per cent. above par.

....An adjourned meeting of the ministers favorable to a prohibition party will be held on Monday morning next at 10½ o'clock at the Temperance Alliance rooms to adopt some uniform course of action during the campaign.

....Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, Constable Martin Shaffer was thrown from his wagon on First street, Allegheny; one of the wheels got into a rut, and he was thrown out on his head with great violence, bruising and cutting him badly.

....This evening the Literary Society connected with the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, give their first entertainment after a two months' vacation. They have prepared a very full programme for the occasion, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

....On Tuesday a game of base ball was played at Haysville between a nine picked from the guests of the Robinson House in this city, and a similar nine from the boarders at the Edanova Springs Hotel. The latter nine was successful by a score of 59 to 21.

....A strike is apprehended among the employes of the window glass factories on the South Side. It is proposed to reduce their wages fifty-three per cent. in some of the factories. The manufacturers say that there has been a great depression in the price of glass, owing to competition from eastern manufacturers.

....S. E. Wilson appeared at the office of Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning and made a charge of larceny against Mrs. Daly and Edward Kearn. He alleges that he was stopping at the house of the former, on First avenue, on Tuesday night, when he was drugged and robbed of a silver watch and oroide chain, valued at $15, and a breastpin worth $4. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

....Samuel Armstead, a colored man employed as watchman in the banking house of R. E. and H. Hooper of New Brighton, was found dead in the bank yesterday morning. Deceased was affected with heart disease, and it is thought that an attack coming on, he was unable to call for assistance and died at his post. He had been in the employ of the firm for a number of years and was respected by all who knew him.

....Yesterday morning a colored man named Frank Whetty, residing in Switchley, visited the Mayor's office in Allegheny. He states that he is one hundred and ten years of age, having been born on the 16th day of January, 1763. He is active and has the possession of all his faculties, and reads without the use of spectacles. He was married when fifty years of age to a girl of eighteen. He has eight children living, the oldest being fifty-eight years old.

....Locomotive No. 419 on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track yesterday near the East Liberty stock yards, owing to the carelessness of the employes on the train going before in leaving the switch open. A train of cars loaded with stock was attached to the engine, but as it was going at a slow rate, no injury took place, during which a beer glass was thrown by Golden, hitting him in the face and cutting it severely, A warrant was issued.

MRS. AMELIA PORTER appeared before Alderman Moreland yesterday afternoon and entered suit against Ann Cramer for per jury. Mrs. Porter on the sixth day of the present month in the Criminal Court room, defendant had been asked to tell what she knew about the character of plaintiff, and then and there under oath, she stated that plaintiff had created disturbances amongst her neighbors, and that she had trouble with her step daughter, which plaintiff states is false. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Martin Schaffer made a charge against his brother, Louis Schaffer, before Alderman Keonig, charging him with resisting an officer while discharging his duty. It appears that informant is a constable residing in Reserve township, and that one Squire Hetrick, a resident of the same township, had issued an execution on the defendant, which plaintiff, in accordance with his duty, was obliged to serve. On coming to the residence of defendant, he was told to leave, and upon his endeavoring to carry out his duty he was put out of the house. A warrant was issued.

A FRESH STOCK.

New Importations at the House of T. Scandrett & Co.

New Fall goods of all the most fashionable and desirable patterns, imported direct by the firm, are constantly arriving at the old and popular merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. T. Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street, sign of the beehive. These goods are of the finest quality, and the assortment is the most comprehensive in the city, while the prices are the most reasonable. The cutting and making up is done in a thoroughly artistic manner, thorough satisfaction being guaranteed in every case. There are to be opened this week, and added to the patrons of this establishment. Moreover, it may be added that Mr. Scandrett is such a thorough adept in his line that his name has become a guarantee for correct taste and perfect workmanship, as well as for presenting at all times a full stock of fashionable goods from which to select, and those who go to his place for their clothing will certainly be fitted out in a manner entirely satisfactory, be they ever so fastidious.

A Reliable House.

In the selection of no other goods than jewelry is it so desirable to find a house whose purchaser *knows* to be just what it is represented to be. *Good* jewelry—that which is of finished workmanship and of undoubted quality—is a pleasure to the possessor; but where such an article can be obtained is a question not always easily answered. Those who are seeking such goods need go no further after examining the store of George W. Biggs, at No. 159 Smithfield street. Here the purchaser will find a stock not only large and complete, but each article of the best quality and finest workmanship. Mr. Biggs' thorough knowledge of the jewelry trade enables him to furnish to customers such goods as are bound to give satisfaction, while the prices will be found as reasonable as those of any house in the city. The number, it should be remembered, is 159 Smithfield street.

For The Public Good.

All who wear clothing, and who does not, are interested in knowing where they can be supplied in a satisfactory manner as to fit, style and material. You cannot go astray in any of these respects if you drop in at No. 53 Smithfield street, and leave your order for a suit with the per r of cutters and fitters, viz.: Mr. B. Tiede, who has the reputation of being an expert in his line. He has lately drawn heavily on the eastern cities for fresh and fashionable suiting, and is now fully prepared to accommodate his customers with suits and fits. He has an excellent stock of clothing, cassimeres and vestings, and will make to order at short notice, in a manner the most substantial and durable, and at very fair prices.

No. 59 Market Street.

This number is peculiarly interesting to our lady readers, from the fact that an immense stock of new fall dress goods has been received by the firm, comprising all the latest styles and designs. Mr. McKee, the proprietor, having spared no exertions to select an assortment such as cannot be excelled for beauty and durability. All the new styles of which the Dress Goods market can boast, such as Silks, Cashmeres, Satins, Alpacas, Prints &c., are here found in endless variety and profusion. Ladies, go early, while the stock is full and fresh, and make selection from among the "loves" of styles here displayed.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ellen Kennedy, indicted, on the oath of Mary A. Martin, for assault and battery, a nolle pros. was allowed upon the payment of costs by the prosecutrix.

Richard Lenn, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Wilbert, was found not guilty, but was directed to pay the costs of the case.

In the case of Ellen Kennedy, indicted for surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Martin, a nolle pros. was allowed, the prosecution paying the costs.

Thomas Lydell was found guilty of the larceny of eighteen dollars in national currency and one gold coin from the person of Martin Canfield.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Reno, indicted on oath of Eliza J. Campbell, for fornication, the jury found a verdict of not guilty and defendant to pay costs.

The case of Nathaniel Reese, charged with larceny from the person was taken up and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

A jury impaneled in the case of Timothy Keating, charged with rape on the person of Elizabeth Smith, and the case will be taken up for trial this morning.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Chas. Merz.	James Grey.
Wm. Long.	Joseph Lavendar.
J. T. Bacon *et al.*	Thomas Oroin.
Jas. Cunningham.	Oliver Tate (2).
Jas. Brooks.	Gottlieb Harr.
Sidney Brawdy.	Mary E. Dietrich.
Lorenz Voelker.	Wm. Reardon.
Henry Ruth.	John Reichenbach.
Pat. Catigan.	Peter Curtin.
Peter Doyle.	Thos. Briggs.

Martin Meyer *et al.*

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.]

The argument was heard yesterday morning on the application of James Brown for injunction against Messrs. Wormser, Meyers & Co., proprietors of the Petrolite Oil Works. The ground for the application was that all oil refineries within the city limits are a nuisance per se, owing to the constant danger from fire and explosion. The case was argued by Messrs. Bruce and Slagle for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. Acheson, Cohen, and Swoope for the defense. The argument was of considerable length, and was of great interest, various scientific questions relative to inflammability and explosiveness being raised and dwelt upon. The decision of the Court was reserved, but the intimation, so far as any was given by the Court, was against the plaintiff, and indicated that the injunction would be refused.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

The proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced last April by D. Torrens & Co., of New York City, creditors against J. B. Reynolds, of Westmoreland county, debtor, after adjudication and meetings advanced, were to-day restricted, the usual papers having been issued.

In the bankruptcy case of A. & R. C. McPherson, of Oil City, by agreement of counsel of assignee and certain creditors, the order made for the sale of certain property was so modified that the sale of certain of the interest should be subject to the settlement of partnership accounts.

In the case of Roberts & Co., of Titusville, vs. Wm. Kingsland, of the same place, on motion of Roger Sherman, Esq., the Second National Bank of Titusville was allowed to intervene, and the usual order to show cause was issued.

In the matter of Alexander Ross & Co., of Warren county, bankrupt, a restraining order was granted.

In the matter of Owen Cunningham, of Cambria county, bankrupt, a hearing in the motion for injunction was continued to October 2d.

In the case of Wm. Arbuckle & Co. vs. J. A. Campbell & Co., alleged bankrupts, the motion for injunction was argued by Mr. Ferguson for, and Mr. Fetterman against. The opinion of the court was reserved.

In the matter of James Weaver, of Indiana county, bankrupt, the motion of injunction against Mary Weaver was argued by Messrs. Thompson and Wier for, and Mr. Taylor against. The opinion of the court was reserved.

In the case of John Casey vs. the schooner "Schuylkill," of the port of Erie, John Laughlin was allowed to intervene and prosecute his claim as co-libellant.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Reports of Superintendent Fulwood and Chief White—Settling with Gardner, Gamewell & Co.

A regular meeting of the Fire Commission was held last night in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. Pitcairn, McElroy, Torley, Jones and Watson. In the absence of the President, Mr. Pitcairn was called to preside.

The report of Chief Engineer White showed eleven fires during the month of August. He recommended that some disposition be made of engine No. 1, as it is unfit for duty and has been so for some time.

All bills properly probated were ordered to be paid. On motion the Monthly Committee was instructed to purchase a light wagon to be used in making repairs to the fire alarm telegraph.

The bill of Gardner, Gamewell & Co., amounting to $26,000, for the extension of the telegraph, was ordered to be paid—$16,000 in cash, and the balance in notes bearing interest from date.

The following report from the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph was submitted, and its recommendations referred to the Monthly Committee:

To the President and Members of the Fire Commission:

GENTLEMEN: Since the last report six poles have been re-set on Fifth avenue, and nine poles on Butler street, to correspond with the new curb lines on those streets. The two alarm fires which were formerly on the poles of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, on Second avenue from Frankstown to Hazelwood, have been changed to the new poles on Second avenue. On August 27th, the new signal and alarm circuits on the South Side were finished and connected with the office. On September 4th seven of the new alarm boxes were added to No. 2 circuit and eight boxes to No. 6 circuit, all in the East Liberty district, and September 5th six new boxes were added to No. 4 circuit in the Second avenue and Hazelwood districts. Two new gongs have been placed in the South Side engine houses and one in Engine No. 1. All of these boxes and gongs have worked to my entire satisfaction since they were placed in circuit. I deem it proper to say that in my judgement Gamewell & Co. have done ample justice to themselves and the city in the erection of the fire alarm poles, wire and instruments are all first-class, and no pains seem to have been spared on their part to make it a first-class job. It is intended to change a number of the fire alarm boxes so that the numbers will extend in more regular rotation. This change will place all the sixties on Penn avenue, the seventies on Butler street and the nineties on Second avenue. In view of the fact that box 55, located at the corner of Penn and Shady, has not been pulled for any fires except those occurring between Penn avenue and the river, for the past two years, I would recommend the removal of that box to the corner of Thirty-second and Railroad street, which can be done by using three or four new poles.

S. L. FULLWOOD,
Superintendent.

The Commission adjourned after the transaction of other business of unimportance.

The new police dials are now at the Fire Alarm office, and ready for inspection by the members of the Police Committee.

Official.

Vienna awards to Sewing Machines:
Wilson *First Grand Prize* for best machine.
Wilson *First Medal* for the best made machine.
Wilcox & Gibbs, best single thread machine.
Weed medal for stop motion to treadle.

OIL ITEMS.

COLUMBIA well four hundred barrels.

THE Melville and Fleming wells together are doing seven hundred barrels.

SALES of oil were reported at Petrolia to-day at seventy-five cents, at the wells.

IT is reported a new well was struck near Millerstown this morning, and is flowing at the rate of about two hundred barrels.

A NEW well on the Sutton farm, beside Modoc, was struck this forenoon and began flowing briskly. It is doing about four hundred barrels, and is owned by the Columbia Oil Company.

THE Titusville *Herald* says a considerable amount of oil changed hands at that place on Monday, the price ranging from $1.15 to $1.17½ per bbl. Large quantities of oil are being moved from that point.

A DISPATCH from Fairview, September 8, to the Oil City *Derrick* says: The Tip-top well, on the Harper tract, adjoining the Troutman farm, reached that sand on Saturday night, flowing in immense quantities. Its product the first few hours was very large, and this evening it is doing at the rate of probably eight hundred barrels clear *knows* to be just what it is represented per hour. The well is owned by H. L. Taylor and John Satterfield, of Petrolia, Vandergrift & Forman, of Oil City, and others.

PARSON BRO.'s new well on McKinney & Galley's property, Millerstown, is flowing two hundred barrels. Four or five others will be finished on this tract within the next three or four weeks. The tools are stuck in one nearly completed, but will likely soon be got out. John Preston's well, on the same tract, is pumping about a hundred barrels. This is the well at which three men were burned month since, and is only a short distance west of the town.

Yellow Fever in Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, September 10.—The yellow fever prevails as an epidemic, and business of all kinds is prostrated. There is much suffering for the want of attention. The nurses and Doctors are worn out. Interments yesterday 10 from yellow fever and 12 to-day. At least four hundred are down, though not all with the fever. The sickness is fearful.

THE power of Thomas A. Scott, says George Alfred Townsend, is in instant decision, actively followed up by executive spirit, and never vacillating, and in his dispatch of an infinite number of different items consecutively. Thus, memory, confidence, and, to a considerable degree, judgment, enter into the man. He acquired his art by original endowments, and by experience in every field of railroading, from repairing track and selling tickets to managing Legislatures and Boards of Directors. The mental strain to which this application would subject him is apparently neutralized by his control of sleep. He can sleep in a minute, in his office chair, in a railroad car, in a stockholders' meeting. After business hours he dismisses every responsibility from his mind, and plays euchre like a boy. He never enrages his mind with petty provocations, and antagonizes nobody except by an agent; but he will beat an opponent for the Legislature or Congress without showing himself. He is a tea drinker, and at one o'clock takes his cup of tea in his office chair, despatching business all the while to Mr. Barclay and Mr. Greene, his assistants, both of whom are as cautious and prompt as himself.

ADVENTURE WITH ROBBERS.

A Little Home Made Matinee At The Witching Hour of Midnight—Silver Plate and Hams.

About twelve o'clock last Thursday night the residence of Major Thomas McCreery, in Beaver, was entered by robbers, and but for the timely presence of his son Mr. Joseph McCreery, they would probably have succeeded in carrying away a considerable amount of silver ware. It appears that Mr. Joseph McCreery, hearing a noise shortly after twelve o'clock at night, and missing the light from the hall, was led to suspect the presence of robbers, and taking his revolver he slipped down stairs, and by a light that was burning in the dining-room, he distinctly saw the robbers, who, seeming perfectly safe, were taking lunch, and at the same time transferring silver ware from the sideboard to baskets with which they had provided themselves. And while they were carrying silver from the dining-room to the baskets in the kitchen, he availed himself of the opportunity to move off the stairs, where he had been stationed; but before he could get to the bottom stair, they returned from the kitchen with a light, which, shining bright upon him, revealed him to their astonished gaze. With the quickness of thought one of the robbers fired, and the ball passed so close to Mr. McCreery's head that it took off a lock of hair close to the ear. The other robber having the lamp in his hand dropped it quickly, and it went out. Mr. McCreery, who had by this time got into the dining room, fired a shot in the direction he supposed them to be, and by the flash from his revolver he saw one of them moving into the kitchen. He then fired another shot, following the robber up, when it was returned, the robber firing, but without effect. Turning then, he went to go into the dining room, where he supposed the other robber to be, when he stumbled over the clothes baskets, which had been left in the kitchen, filled with silver ware, dropping his revolver in the fall. Finding it at last, the other robber was heard going out at the front door, which led to the street. Following him to the door, Mr. McCreery fired before he had turned the corner. Still following, he reached the corner and fired again, when the robber returned the shot. The neighbors hearing the shots had collected around the house; and Mr. McCreery, returning from chase, found the other man gone. On lighting up it was found that they had all the silver ware in a basket ready to carry away, and also several loaves of bread and a ham in another basket. The largest man is described as weighing about 180 pounds, and about six feet in height. The other is about five feet eight inches in height, and weighs perhaps 140 pounds.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

A Young Bride Murders her Wounded Brother-in-law in his bed.

Kentucky papers give an account of a deadly enmity which has existed between two brothers, named Jasper and Clay Wadkins, for a year or two past, and has resulted in the murder of the latter by the wife of the former. The Burksville *Courier* of the 5th inst., says that Clay was badly wounded on the 27th ult., and continues: "It is not known whether Jasper fired the shot referred to or his wife, as both were up-stairs in the room from which the shot came. At any rate, Clay, as he was leaving his mother's house, received the contents of a double-barreled shot gun in the hands of either Jasper Wadkins or his wife. The load took effect in the back, and would in all probability have proved fatal. But it seems that Jasper was fearful that Clay might recover. So, on Friday morning, two days later, Jasper and his wife went over to his mother's house. Jasper got into conversation with his brother Clay, and they conversed a few moments upon some subject. Jasper's wife, who had taken a seat near the bedside of her wounded brother-in-law, after sitting a few moments, got up, and drawing a revolver which she had concealed in her clothing, walked up within two feet of Clay and fired on him, the shot penetrating the heart, killing him almost instantly. Jasper's wife is but a mere girl, being only about sixteen or seventeen years of age, and had been married but a week. Jasper and his wife were arrested and brought to town on Saturday, and kept under guard at the hotel."

The Coal Trade.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 30th ultimo amounted to 515,399 tons, and for the coal year 12,846,336 tons, against 12,481,245 tons to corresponding time last year, being an increase of 365,091 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 70,002 tons, and for the year 2,059,223 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 585,592 tons, and for the year of 14,905,559 tons, against 14,322,736 to same time last year, being an increase of 582,823 tons. The trade is quite active, and prices with the beginning of September have further slightly advanced, in accordance with the policy of a supposed prearrangement. It is generally accepted as a fact that coal will not be lower this season, and everybody seems to be anxious to get in their winter's supply of fuel. The price of coal from the Schuylkill region has been advanced for the city and line trade as follows: Egg, 10 cents; lump, steamboat, broken and chesnut, 15 cents; and stove, 25 cents. The coal from the other regions has generally been advanced correspondingly as much.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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